

JUST RECEIVED.

J. & F. Martell Brandy Flasks with Aluminium Cup attached.

Each flask guaranteed to contain over three ounces of very old Pale Martell's XXX Cognac.

A Boon to Travellers, Sportsmen, &c.

Price per flask duty paid ... \$0.75.

SOLE AGENTS:

GANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD.

WINE MERCHANTS.

No. 8, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,

Tel. Central No. 135.

HONGKONG.

DAIRY FARM NEWS

Your and Your Family's Health

depend in a Great Measure on the Quality and Purity of the Food You use.

Have You Considered—

the Absolute Necessity of having Your

MILK, BUTTER, MEATS, Etc. Etc.,

handled, before reaching You, in a Manner that will save You all Anxiety?

We maintain an Efficient Staff under Strict European Supervision to ensure

PURITY AND EXCELLENCE IN ALL BRANCHES.

LOTOL

AND ITS USES

Lotol Means Sudden Death

TO

Cockroaches, Fleas, Bugs, Ants, Silverfish and Mosquitoes.

LOTOL

is guaranteed to destroy and extirpate every kind of insect pest

LOTOL

disinfects and will destroy in 24 minutes the Bacilli of Typhoid or other Fever.

NO PLAGUE

Where LOTOL is, there can be NO PLAGUE nor any kind of INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

LOTOL IS MADE IN AUSTRALIA.

THE GENERAL COMMERCIAL CO., LTD.

10, Des Voeux Road Central.

Sole Agents for Hongkong and China.

[838]

W. P. SIMPSON

(LATE OF DISS BROS.)

TAILOR & BREECHES MAKER

has opened Business at

ASTOR HOUSE BUILDING,

Queen's Road Central,

2nd Floor.

[785]

PRESCRIPTIONS

When the Doctor prescribes he expects the Druggist to fill the prescription with Pure Drugs. The quality of our Drugs, Medicines and Toilet Goods is not surpassed. Have the Doctor's Prescription filled here and the result will be satisfactory.

THE PHARMACY,

THE REX BUILDING (OPPOSITE ICE HOUSE ST.)

MANNERS IN PARLIAMENT
INSULTING THE CHAIR.

Appropos of the cable which appeared in our yesterday's issue reporting the suspension of four Labour members of the House of Commons, the following article from the Daily Telegraph of May 2nd is of timely interest:—

Members of Parliament who are jealous of the traditions and reputation of the House of Commons viewed with resentment and alarm the disorderly utterances and demonstrations of a section of the Opposition in the present Parliament. A few days ago the following motion was tabled by half a dozen Unionist members:—

"That this House desires to record its conviction that the dignity of the House and the proper discharge of its duties to the country can be upheld only by a firm, impartial, and prompt application of the rules laid down by the House for the conduct of business and for the maintenance of order in its proceedings, and it looks with confidence to the officers of the House to act in the spirit of this resolution, and pledges to those officers its loyal support in so acting."

This motion, which is the culmination of a feeling which has been growing for some time, arose out of the suspension last week of the Communist, Mr. Newbold, for defying the Chair. On that occasion Mr. Newbold addressed Captain Fitzroy, the Deputy-Chairman of Committees, as "Like the bourgeois that you are," the most opprobrious term in the Communist vocabulary. There have been times when the impartiality of the Chair has been criticised, but nowhere can there be found another instance of a member descending to personal abuse of the occupant. The dignity and impartiality of the Chair are matters to which the House has always been keenly alive. An attack on the Speaker, even if made outside Parliament, is treated as a matter of privilege, and the Commons have insisted on punitive measures against members who have offended. The most recent case of the sort occurred in 1911, when the impartiality of Mr. Speaker Lowther was impugned in a letter written by Mr. J. Wedgwood, the present Socialist member for Newcastle-under-Lyme.

The letter, a private one, was addressed to the late Mr. Ginnell, and contained the phrase, "He (the Speaker) is not a bit impartial." The letter was sent by Mr. Ginnell to an Irish paper, the *Middleton Reporter*. Mr. Ginnell maintaining that he was entitled to publish it, as it was not marked "Private." Although this reflection on the Chair was not made in the House, the matter was brought up for discussion. Mr. Wedgwood apologised, said the Speaker and the House were content. A resolution was, however, moved that the publication of the letter was a breach of privilege, and as Mr. Ginnell remained defiant he was suspended for a week.

THE HOUSE AND THE SPEAKER.

While always keenly resentful of any improper attack on the Chair, the House of Commons has, when necessary, acted with sternness towards the Chair itself, in its determination that the occupant of that position shall be above reproach. In 1893, Sir John Trevor, who was Speaker, was expelled from the House for bribery. There is also the historic occasion in July, 1813, when Mr. Speaker Abbott, at the prorogation of Parliament, took occasion to address the House of Lords, while attending at the bar, and made a violent speech in opposition to the claim for Catholic Emancipation. The speech was furiously denounced and was debated in the House of Commons during the following session, when Mr. Whitbread said to the Speaker: "You, Sir, used your ears to hear and your eyes to see as a private member; and used your tongue as Speaker to give utterance to that which you had no right to state." On that occasion the Speaker's conduct was vindicated.

Perhaps the nearest approach to Mr. Newbold's offence is recorded by Mr. Harry Graham in "The Mother of Parliaments." Speaker Lenthall, it is said, was once subject to the humiliation of having "Baugh!" shouted in his astonished ear. The excuse given for this rudeness was that the Speaker at that time did not wear distinctive robes to give dignity to his office, and the exclamation was uttered as if by one private member to another. In 1884 Mr. T. M. Healy said to Mr. Speaker Peel: "I am glad you have settled the point to your own satisfaction." For this remark the hon. member was immediately called to order, and told that his language was not respectful to the Chair or to the House. There are many other examples of reflections on the Chair or improper actions or language being dealt with severely. Mr. Michael Macdonagh, in "The Speaker of the House," records an occasion when a ruling of Mr. Speaker Peel was greeted with a single cry of "Shame!" from the Irish benches. Instantly the Speaker was on his feet and shouted to the unknown culprit, "That is a shameful expression for you to use."

IRISH MEMBERS.

During the session of 1884 Mr. F. H. O'Donnell was called to order for irrelevance, and when he retorted that the Speaker was interfering with the legitimate course of the discussion he was ordered to resume his seat. Declining to obey, he was "named" and suspended, and when leaving the Chamber he turned to the Speaker with the remark: "You have played an unexpected part, Monsieur le President."

On one occasion an angry Irish member said to Mr. Speaker Peel, "You are too much on the pounce," a very disrespectful but somewhat graphic remark. Once the same Speaker had to call Mr. Parnell sharply to order. Later, as Parnell was passing the Chair, he said: "I think, Mr. Speaker, you were too hard on me just now." Although the remark was meant for the private ear of the Speaker, the indignant retort could be overheard by members near at hand: "How dare you! How dare you say that to me?"

(Continued at foot of next column.)

POOR RUMANIA.
RICH RESOURCES LIE IDLE.

Rumania could easily feed a population of 200,000,000. Yet she is this year importing wheat writes a correspondent from Bucharest.

The chief reason is that the Agrarian Reform, which aims at giving the land to the peasants in the small holdings, has caused the Boykos, or squires, to sell what machinery remained to them after the war and the peasants cannot buy any. Without machinery a peasant and family cannot cultivate more than about four acres. To plough some of the land deep enough for wheat requires six oxen. He lets most of his land lie idle and sows maize on a portion in the spring. Rumania needs thousands of tons of machinery to bring her agriculture up to the standard of Western Europe, and cannot find the money for it.

The oilwells in Old Rumania are mainly worked with foreign capital, much of it British. The Government insists that 70 per cent. of the output shall be sold within the country at a price fixed by itself. Petrol therefore costs in Bucharest about 10d. a gallon. The regulation tariff for a taxicab is about 2d. a mile, though there are no taximeters, and the chauffeur's charge is the least he can be induced to accept. The Government will allow no foreign capital, investments which do not leave Rumanians more than 30 per cent. interest in the undertakings. Foreign capital is getting shy of Rumania enterprises.

Railway transport is extremely deficient. Hundreds of locomotives and thousands of wagons may be seen rotting on sidings. There is probably little worth taking from them but the wheels. The workshops in the country can only just cope with running repairs upon the minimum of locomotives and wagons essential to maintain the wholly inadequate passenger and goods traffic. A large proportion of the deficits were taken from Hungary when the Rumanian troops withdrew in 1920, and their ownership is not yet established. Rumania will not return them, and will not spend any money on them until the Ambassadors' Conference in Paris says they are hers.

Without better transport would be exporters cannot reach frontiers. Frontiers in the Balkans are little with tariffs. Rumania is so rich in natural resources that she could restore her depreciated currency in a few years and become entirely independent of foreign support if she could enable and induce her peasants to work to their utmost capacity, could export her potential huge surplus of cereals, and proceed energetically with the exploitation of her enormous mineral wealth.

She cannot prosper without foreign help on a very large scale. Improved and extended railways and rolling stock are indispensable. Gold, silver, copper, coal, iron ore, salt, and many other minerals exist in abundance. The one thing she should avoid is a "dog-in-the-manger" policy, which can only leave her in a few years in the position in which she now is at the best.

In 1933, when the House was considering a motion put down by Mr. Balfour for the clearing of estimates, Mr. John Ellis, commenting on the unprecedented character of the motion, said: "Times have been when Speakers would have intimidated pretty strongly to the Leader of the House of Commons." The hon. member got no farther. He was quipped by Mr. Speaker Lowther, and upon being told not to make reflections on the Chair he withdrew the offending remark. Present-day proceedings may make members sigh for the time when disorderly conduct in Parliament was punishable by fine. In 1840 Stowe moved that: "Every one coming into the House who did not take his place, or did, after taking his place, talk so loud as to interrupt the business of the House from being heard, should pay a shilling fine, to be divided between the sergeant and the poor."

FLOWERS OF SPEECH.

To illustrate the kind of language that is all too commonly heard in Parliament to-day, the following examples are culled from the reports:—

Mr. G. Buchanan (Lab.-Soc., Gorbals). To Mr. Skelton: "You are a dirty, cur, that's what you are."

"Shut up!" a damned lot of fool and hooligans."

Mr. G. D. Hardie (Lab.-Soc., Springburn). To Major Paget: "If you want to get a Scotch-English row you can damn well soon have it."

Mr. J. Jones (Lab.-Soc., Silvertown). "You wave the Union Jack in front of union jackasses."

"The Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Ramsay MacDonald) does not know what he is talking about."

"Every country has the right to go to hell in its own way."

"You are a collection of swindlers, all the lot of you."

Mr. Kirkwood (Lab.-Soc., Dumbarton Burgh). "We on these benches are prepared to listen quite calmly and quietly to Scotsmen, Englishmen, or Welshmen, but I am not going to take it from a German Jew."

In the same way it irritates me when a woman comes in."

"You may smile, but you are villains all the while."

"He is a fraud" (Mr. Lloyd George). To Major Paget: "You are a liar."

To Sir W. Raeburn: "You are a disgrace to Scotland and ought to be wiped out."

"The irresponsible Minister who has the brass face to stand at the Treasury box . . . telling a deliberate lie."

"See the cad!"

"Do not irritate me with your Kings. If you love me alone I will leave your King alone."

Mr. G. Lansbury (Lab.-Soc., Bow and Bromley). "The hon. and learned member is talking mere balderdash."

To Sir F. Banbury (temporary Chairman). "You must not shout at me. Order yourself! I am not going to be bullied and I am not going to be shouted at by you."

Mr. N. Maclean (Lab.-Soc., Govan). "Come and assault us outside, you dirty cowards."

Mr. Westwood (Lab.-Soc., Peebles). To Mr. A. Hopkinson: "The hon. member is a liar."

THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL BANK, LTD.

Head Office: York Building, Chater Road, Hongkong.
BRANCHES: Shanghai—31, Kiangle Road.
Hankow—British Concession.

CORRESPONDENTS IN: London, New York, Chicago, San Francisco, Vancouver, B.C., Honolulu, Singapore, Penang, Tientsin, Swatow, Macao, Canton and all Commercial centres of China and abroad.

PROMPT SERVICE.
Attractive rates for all kinds of Deposits.
Inquiries are welcome.

T. H. MAL
MANAGER

An Improved shoe lace

METALACES

combining efficiency, ease and economy

Let us fit you.

HONGKONG CIGAR STORE, LTD.

[83]

When in doubt about your eyes or your glasses.

Consult

CHINESE OPTICAL CO.

Eye-sight Specialists.

67, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Hongkong.

ASK FOR



IF YOU ARE A CONNOISSEUR

OBTAINABLE EVERYWHERE

H. RUTTONJEE & SON.

[463]

NOW ON SALE.

THE
DIRECTORY AND CHRONICLE

CHINA, JAPAN, BRITISH MALAYA, INDO-CHINA, SIAM, PHILIPPINES, NETHERLANDS INDIA, etc.

FOR

1923

SIXTY-FIRST YEAR OF PUBLICATION.

IS NOW BEING ISSUED AND CONTAINS

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF FOREIGN BUSINESSES, THEIR PERSONNEL AND AGENCIES.

CLASSIFIED BUSINESS DIRECTORY OF THE CHIEF TRADE CENTRES.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF FOREIGN RESIDENTS IN THE FAR EAST.

GOVERNMENT AND OFFICIAL DEPARTMENTS.

15 UP-TO-DATE COLOURED MAPS OF THE PRINCIPAL PORTS IN THE FAR EAST.

DESCRIPTIVE AND STATISTICAL ACCOUNTS OF THE VARIOUS COUNTRIES AND TRADE-CENTRES OF THE FAR EAST.

TERRITORIES, TARIFFS, STAMP DUTIES, BROKERAGE CHARGES, POSTAL GUIDE, ETC.

BRITISH, AMERICAN AND JAPANESE NAVIES.

1,800 Pages

1,800 Pages

Complete Edition ... \$12 local currency

Abridged Edition ... \$8

AN "EXTREMELY USEFUL" BOOK

Writing from Singapore, under date March 31st, 1922, Sir Godfrey Thomas, Private Secretary to H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, says:—

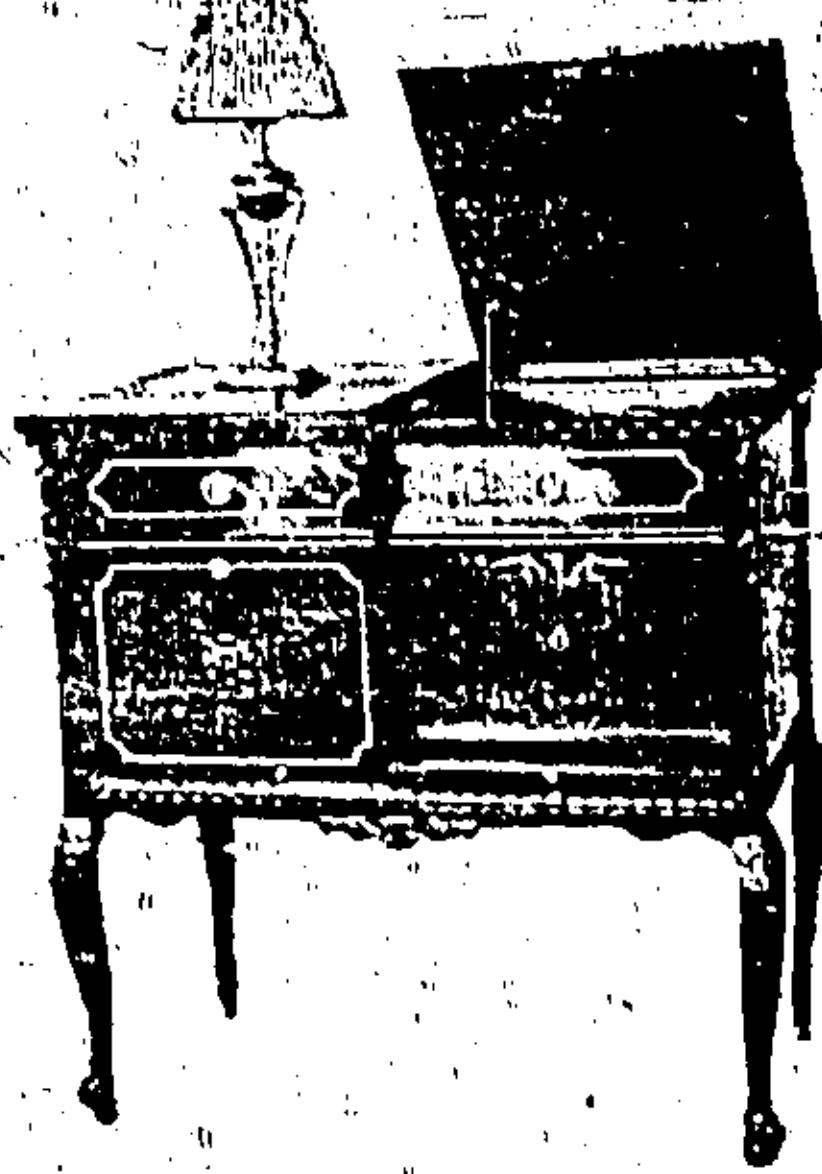
SIR,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 23rd instant and am desired by the Prince of Wales to thank you for the copy of the 60th annual edition of "THE DIRECTORY & CHRONICLE FOR CHINA, JAPAN, THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, ETC., ETC." which His Royal Highness has been pleased to accept, and which will be extremely useful during the remainder of the tour.

Yours faithfully,

The Managing-Director,
HONGKONG DAILY PRESS, LTD.,
HONGKONG.

GODFREY THOMAS,
(Private Secretary.)

THE "STRAND" CONSOLE.



very good reasons why you should buy a "STRAND" Console:-

- (1) It plays ALL disc records—Edison, Pathé, Okeh, Victor, Brunswick, Columbia, etc., without it being necessary to change the sound-box.
- (2) It is thoroughly UP-TO-DATE and its tone is surprisingly life-like.
- (3) Although absolutely first-class in materials, design and appearance, its price will not shock you.

Different Models. Demonstrations daily.

OKEH STUDIO.

8, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL (CORNER OF ICK HOUSE STREET).
TEL. NO. CENTRAL 4453.

RADIO PARTS

Just Arrived.

NIKKO & CO.

71, Des Vœux Road,
Corner Pottinger Street.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. FINDLATER, MACKIE,
TODD & CO., LTD.,
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS;
LONDON.

The Agency for this Old Established, and Well Known
Firm has been transferred from CARTERS, to JAMES
H. BACKHOUSE, LTD., No. 1A, CHATER ROAD.

WORLD THEATRE

THURSDAY, 28th, to SATURDAY, 30th June,
at 5.15 P.M. and 9.15 P.M.

BESSIE BARRISCALE

BECKONING ROAD

A Startling Production of JEANNE JUDSON'S
Great Book.

"THE NEW LEATHER PUSHERS"
Round 8.

2.30 & 7.15 p.m.

CHARLES HUTCHISON IN "GO-GET-EM HUTCH"
Episodes, 6 & 7.

USUAL PRICES.

BOOKING AT THE THEATRE.

BOOKS OF TO-DAY.

[BY "AUTOLYOUS"]

SHORT STORIES.

Is the short story regaining its one time popularity? One of the noteworthy features of the new spring publishing season is the number of collections of short stories by writers of all creeds and qualities. During the past few years there have been no short stories of much literary value with the possible exception of John Russell's "Where the Pavement Ends," and Thomas Burke's "Whispering Windows," both supremely good examples of what power can be infused into this difficult branch of literary art when the author has the right touch. One has only to compare the mass production of the monthly magazines and one of, say, Rudyard Kipling's little masterpieces to appreciate the vast difference between the really good and the very bad. It is a great mistake on the part of young authors to suppose that a short story is easier to write than a full length novel. On the contrary, the short story calls for the exercise of a very special gift and clever craftsmanship, and some of the greatest authors have been comparative failures as short story writers.

SOME EXAMPLES.

However, we still have plenty of authors who can be entertaining and readable in stories of a few thousand words. One of them is Phyllis Bottome (Mrs. Forbes Buchanan), who has just published a collection under the title of "The Derelict and Other Stories" (Collins and Co.). The story that gives its name to the book has all the material that an author would require for a long novel, and it is a good example of how such a theme has gained in strength by compression. In every respect it is a tabloid novel. It is interesting, where in longer form it might have been a trifle boring. The second story in this book, "The Liqueur Glass," is a perfectly conceived tale of how a cold, calculating woman made away with a husband who was a nuisance to her and the family in general. There is a breath of reality about this, and the reader will probably wonder whether murder can be carried out in such a simple and suspicious way.

But from a purely artistic point of view Phyllis Bottome's best story is undoubtedly "The Angel of the Darker Brink." Here in a splendid little cameo of war time, the author touches deep paths in the story of Nurse Magnet and her soldier patient. It will stir the reader to infinite pity, and it is full of womanly tenderness and sympathy.

A MODERN MUNCHHAUSEN.

Another book of short stories is "According to Gibson" (Wm. Heinemann). These stories are by Mr. Denis Mackail, a writer who needs no introduction to those who read his joyful novel, "Bill the Bachelor." The features of "According to Gibson" are wonderful invention and humour, and an amazing liar, Henry Gibson, figures in them all. Perhaps Gibson ought not to be called a liar. He was an author with an extremely prolific imagination, and these yarns are told to a fellow member of the Caviare Club, who is asked to believe them as gospel. Gibson was an author who earned an enormous income with a female non-deplume as a writer of sentimental pot-boilers. Apparently he related these yarns to the writer as a welcome relief to his professional "sob-stuff." And they are outrageous yarns, too—romantic, fantastic, unbelievable. Most of them are extremely clever, although it must be said that Mr. Mackail has scarcely maintained the fine qualities of the first three or four in the book.

There is the Wells touch about "The Invention of Professor Salt." This wonderful little apparatus enables the professor to see things happening all over again, and all goes well until Mrs. Salt takes an interested peep into it and sees certain things she ought not to have seen—with dire results to the apparatus, the professor, and Henry Gibson! Then there is another good story of Gibson and the haunted room in which our hero assists the ghost in his quest for a certain "medicine" that was a necessity in mortal life. Moral: another terror added to the Unknown!

"Gibson and the Rivals" is in the spirit of true comedy, and deals with an elderly law clerk who was most anxious to secure the championship as writer of letters to the Editor; how the contestants struggled heroically towards the publication of the 500th letter; and how their rivalries were finally ingeniously ended. This story is really funny, as is also the one in which the fiery Colonel Hexagon Turpinette makes love unwittingly to his own mother.

THE OCCULT.

Another fine collection of the short-story-writer's art is "Stranger Things" by Mildred Cram (Cassell and Co.). This writer is one of America's foremost authors, and is hailed as a notable discovery as far as Gt. Britain is concerned. American readers, by the way, are more partial to the short story than English people, and, generally speaking, they are better served by their authors than we are. Writers like Gouverneur Morris and Booth Tarkington preside to command as much as \$250 for a magazine story.

In "Stranger Things" Mildred Cram deals mainly with the occult and the mysterious, with the strange causes and effects of the inexplicable, and the co-ordination of remarkable coincidences. She is a powerful writer, who makes every word tell, and her stories are fresh and original in both subject and treatment. The solutions of the pondered mysteries are not over elaborated, and the author leaves the imaginative reader much to browse upon.

As illustration of Mildred Cram's power of description, this quotation will suffice: "Warum lifted the dead body and pushed it over the edge. Grimshaw, trembling violently, watched it fall. I think, from what Dr. Warum told me many years later, that the poor man must have suffered the violence and terror of that plummet drop, must have felt the tearing clutch of pointed rocks in the wall face, must have known the leaping upward of the earth, the whine of wind in his bursting ears, the dizzy spinning, the rending, obliterating impact at last." The author's work is full of compact, tense, and vivid passages of this sort that will make her writing acceptable to the most fastidious literary tastes. The stories are all unbacked and entirely unconventional.

The burden of military service falls upon the peoples of the new States far more heavily to-day, when they have obtained their freedom, than it did when they were under the rule of the Tsar, the Kaiser, and of the Austrian Emperor—Major-General Sir F. Maurice.

HONGKONG WEEKLY SHARE REPORT.

Hongkong, Friday, June 29th.
Our last report was dated 22nd instant and in the interval the June Settlement has been satisfactorily put through. The local market continues quiet, but there is rather more enquiry for industrial stocks the last few days, in which prices show some appreciation.

The Shanghai market has been erratic and Cotton shares are mostly rather easier.

Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks have weakened and after sales at \$1.085, they are to be had at \$1.075. The London price \$1.24 (middle).

Marine and Fire Insurances.—There are buyers of Canton at \$590, North China at \$1.13, Yangtze at \$25 and Hongkong Fire at \$465. Union Insurances have receded to \$520.

Shipping.—Deferred Indes have been selling weak, and sales have been made down to \$130. Hongkong, Canton and Mueno Steamboats have been put through at the improved price of \$101. Star Ferries are wanted at \$181.

Refineries.—China Sugars have fallen away to \$222. Malabons at \$22 continue neglected.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—Hongkong and Kowloon Wharves have changed hands at \$160 to \$164. Hongkong and Whampoa Docks have been done at \$160. Shanghai Docks have been dealt in at \$1.98 to \$1.99, and more could be placed at the former rate. Hongkong Wharves are enquired for at \$1.200.

Lands, Hotels and Buildings.—Hongkong Lands have been booked at \$335 to \$354. An interim dividend of \$6, per share has just been declared, as compared with \$4 for the previous year. The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 6th to the 23rd July, both days inclusive. Hongkong Hotels have risen up to \$28 and \$27.50 for the Old and New shares respectively. Humphreys Estates have been bought at \$251. Kowloon Lands are wanted at \$80.

Oils and Mining.—Langkats have strengthened and could be placed at \$1.21. Tronohs at 29/- and Bengueta at 1.21 are saleable at quotations. Raubs are asked for at \$51 after sales at \$52. Shells have come to business at 80/- but close easier.

Electric Companies.—China Lights have been negotiated at \$141 and \$14.35 for the Old and New shares respectively. Hongkong Electrics have appreciated to \$80.

Cotton Mills.—Ewos were dealt in at \$1.13 early in the week, but have since receded to \$1.12. Shanghai Cottons are a shade easier and have come to business at \$1.69. Orientals are asked for at \$1.50.

Miscellaneous.—China Providents have been bought at \$24. A strong and sustained enquiry for Green Island Cements lifted the price from \$28.00 to \$31 and business has been done to a fair extent at intervening rates. The demand appears to have slackened at the close and sellers prevail at \$30. Dairy Farms have been taken at \$36, Hongkong Ropes at \$42 and Watsons at \$181. Engineering Constructions have been sold at \$7.00. Denls have been made in Hongkong Realty's at \$2.80. There are enquiries for Peak Trams at \$12, Watsons at \$181, Nanton Tees at \$9.80 and Sinceras at \$12.

Rubbers.—The following are the latest cable quotations received from our Singapore Agents:—(All middle prices).

Alor Gajahs	Str. \$1.40
Ayer Moles	1.30
Ayer Panas	5.75
Chanzat Serdangs	3.00
Kedahs	2.30
Kompas	5.00
Malakoffs	3.10
New Serendangs	2.05
Pajamas	7.00
Radellas	4.00
Santyloroffs	1.80
Tapahs	11.00

BENJAMIN & POTTS.

HONGKONG SHARE MARKET

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

JUNE 29th, 1923.	
Hongkong and Shanghai	
Banks	\$ 1075 ss.
Canton Insurances	\$ 550 b.
Union Insurances	\$ 2 6 ss.
Steamboats	\$ 4 4 b.
"Star" Ferries	\$ 4 2 b.
Whampoa Docks	\$ 14 4 b.
Shanghai Docks	\$ 99 b.
Hongkong Wharves	\$ 200 b.
Ewo Cotton Mills	\$ 13 a.
Cements	\$ 3 1 a.
Dairy Farms	\$ 25 1 b.
Watsons	\$ 181 ss.
Hongkong Electrics	\$ 33 ss.
Peak Tramways	\$ 12 b.
b—buyers; s—sellers; ss—sales.	

THE METHOD OF MOUNTING

spectacle glasses is of the greatest importance," writes Dr. C. Harbridge, F.R.C.S., Ophthalmic Surgeon and Lecturer on Ophthalmic Surgery to the Westminster Hospital, "they must be accurately centred in frames that are light, strong, and fit well, otherwise the good effect of the most carefully chosen correction may be entirely frustrated by a faulty position of the glasses, or even a fresh source of eye-strain may be introduced." The Hongkong Optical Co., successors to Clark & Co., Refracting and Manufacturing Opticians, located in 53, Queen's Road Central, have the equipment and instrument to adjust your spectacle to a nicety. ADVY. [543]

THE UNITED ASBESTOS ORIENTAL AGENCY, LTD.

Tel. Central 236.

2, Queen's Buildings.

AGENTS FOR

BRIGGS' BITUMINOUS
ENAMELS & SOLUTIONS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

"UNION"

ANTI-CORROSIVE and ANTI-FOULING
COMPOSITIONS
FOR SHIP'S BOTTOMS.

IMPORTANT PUBLICATIONS.

INTERESTING TO SCIENTISTS, HISTORIANS AND
BIBLIOLOGISTS.

Books and Pamphlets which have been welcomed and placed in the Libraries of the Great Universities and Scientific and Geographical Societies of the World.

By TSE TSAN TAI (謝讚泰)

The Real Situation of "Eden" (Cradle of the Human Race), and the Origin of the Chinese... \$1.00.
Chinese Edition... \$0.50.

SUPPLEMENTARY PAMPHLETS.

- 1.—The Truth and the Cause of The Deluge, and the Sudden freezing of Northern Asia and Alaska ...
- 2.—Epochs of The Deluge and the Upheaval of Central Asia and subsidence of the "Pacific Continent" ...
- 3.—The Real Situation of the Cradle of the Human Race ...
- 4.—China in time of The Deluge, and Origin of Crustaceans of Taibu Lake ...
- 5.—Historical, Geological, and Scientific proofs of the Bible Record of "Eden" and the "Flood" ...
- 6.—Origin of Loess deposits of the World. Fallacy of the "Four Great Ice Ages." ...
- 7.—Solution of "The Dark Mystery of the East." Origin of Ancient Human bones of Mexico ...
- 8.—What was the colour of our Primitive Ancestors? The Real Mountains of Ararat ...
- 9.—Origin of the Mongolian Desert and its Prehistoric fossils ...
- 10.—"CORRELATIVITY." New Theory of the Universe, and Origin of Typhoons ...
- 11.—Solution of Easter Island Mystery ...
- 12.—Solution of Mysterious Blank in Ancient Egyptian History, and The Age of the Siberian Mammoth ...

Life of the Author by CHESNEY DUNCAN ... \$0.20.

KELLY & WALSH, LIMITED.
HONGKONG.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

The DRAW for One Day of the Month of June in connection with the Cash Sale Tickets for Free Goods will take place at the Hongkong Cigar Store on SATURDAY, 30TH JUNE, at 1 P.M.

Mr. B. WYLIE, General Manager, of South China Morning Post, Ltd., will conduct the Draw.

THE HONGKONG CIGAR STORE, LTD.,

ALEXANDRA BUILDING, DES VŒUX ROAD.

YE OLDE PRINTERIE, LTD.

COMMERCIAL PRINTERS, ACCOUNT BOOK MAKERS, Etc.

14, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Telephone 3797.

V. C. LABRUM, Managing Director.

ASAHI BEER

SPECIALLY BREWED FOR EXPORT

DAI NIPPON BREWERY CO.

LIMITED.

TOKYO, JAPAN.

SOLE AGENTS

ITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA, LTD.

HONGKONG.



JOHN I. THORNYCROFT
AND CO., LTD.
SHIPBUILDERS AND ENGINEERS
London, Southampton and Basinstoke

PASSENGER AND CARGO VESSELS OF ALL TYPES UP TO 5,000 TONS
OCEAN-GOING TUGS, MOTOR BOATS (SEA OR RIVER)
UP TO 50 KNOTS.

TURBINES AND RECIPILOCATING MACHINERY AND PROPULSION
MARINE AND STATIONARY OIL ENGINES 8 TO 90 H.P.
MOTOR VEHICLES 2 TO 5 TONS.

WATER-TUBE BOILERS.

For Quotation, Apply—
**ROBERT DOLLAR BUILDING,
SHANGHAI.**

Summit Collars
For Discerning Men.

FINE QUALITY—LONG WEARING—PERFECT FITTING
IN EVERY WAY SATISFACTORY.

NEW STOCK JUST RECEIVED. ALL SHAPES \$7.00 PER DOZEN.

MACKINTOSH
& CO., LTD.
Men's Wear Specialists.
Alexandra Building. Des Voeux Road.

YEE SANG FAT CO.

BARGAIN BARGAIN

BARGAIN SALE
In All Departments
TO-DAY!

Come and See Our Displays. Let
the Merchandise Speak for Itself.


BARGAIN BARGAIN

ELECTRO AUTOMATE
An Inexhaustible Bright Light.

No Refills
Batteries or
Accumulators.

Hand Size \$10
Watchman's Size \$15

**HONGKONG HOTEL CO.,
ELECTRICAL DEPT.,
PEDDAR ST.**



BRUNSWICK
PHONOGRAPHS & RECORDS.

Musical Instruments,
Stazenger's Tennis
Racquets & Balls.

BRUNSWICK STUDIO.
17, ICE HOUSE STREET.

**THE NEW H. & S. BANK
AT SHANGHAI.**
THE FINEST COMMERCIAL HOUSE
IN THE FAR EAST.
WONDERFUL DECORATIONS.

Public interest in the interior decoration of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank had been very keen, says the *N. C. Daily News*, especially since the one except members of the architects and contractors firms had been allowed to enter the building. Hence it was an expectant throng which passed through the main entrance on the Bank at noon on Saturday—past the guardian bronze lions and the great lanterns which flank the entrance. Entering the outer hall through the great bronze doors (cast in England), one noted to the left the keystone of the old bank building, appropriately preserved here, with a marble memorial tablet beneath it upon which later there will be a fitting inscription. Then, passing through the central door, one stands within a great octagonal hall showing eight stately columns of yellow marble supporting a dome decorated with Venetian mosaics. In front, under a long arched lantern light, is the main banking hall, behind which are the strong rooms and treasuries.

The visitors had been prepared to see a bank unusually well equipped and decorated with superior artistry, but the actuality completely outran their anticipations. The richly hued and harmoniously blended mosaics were made in Italy from paintings by George Murray, and set in their present position by two Italian craftsmen who spent several months in Shanghai on this task alone. The circular ceiling panel shows Ceres, the Goddess of Plenty; Helios, the God of the Sun, with his chariot; and his sister Artemis, the Moon, against a background, half of which represents Day and the other Night. Surrounding this panel are eight heraldic lions in gold, and geometric symbols in squares with the signs of the Zodiac beneath them and an inscription from Confucius in Chinese and English: "Within the four seas all men are brothers," also the name of the Bank in Chinese characters.

SYMBOLICAL PANELS.
The eight principal panels symbolically represent the banking centres of the East and West, London being the first to catch the eyes on entering. Hence is Britannia, with the Trident and British Lion, a figure to the left bearing the arms of London, and another on the right representing the Thames, with a model of a ship, compass and rule. In the background appear the House of Parliament and St. Paul's Cathedral and the heraldic devices of England, Scotland, and Ireland. Paris, the Republic, bears a tablet inscribed "Liberty, Equality, Fraternity," her background being a view of the Seine and Paris, especially Notre Dame. Calcutta's central figure is a symbol of mysticism, bearing the Star of India on her forehead, with a scroll and the arms of the city, and the background is the Hooghly River and the High Court of Justice. "Fertility" is what Bangkok represents, the figure at the left showing the heaver of timber, on the right agriculture and rice growing, while behind them rises the temple at the mouth of the Chao Phya Menam River. Hongkong's dominating figure is draped in the Union Jack, as a Crown Colony. To the left stands History, with the date of the event in Roman figures MDCCCLIII—to the right the personification of Canton River, and in the background a view of Hongkong and the Peak from the harbour.

Shanghai itself is pictured as Sagacity at the steering wheel, with the spirit of the Yangtzekeang on the left and that of Shipping on the right, while the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank and Customs House easily are recognized. Tokyo's symbol is "Learning," flanked by Progress and Science, with the enclosing wall of the Imperial Palace, the Court of Justice, Admiralty and Government offices, and Mt. Fuji in the distance. New York, of course, shows Bartholdi's Statue of Liberty enlightening the world, while to the left is Hermes, the promoter of social intercourse and commerce, and on the right a figure with the arms of the United States. A characteristic view of New York from the sea forms the background. Sixteen figures circling the dome beneath the larger panels give a personality to the abstract virtues.

To the right of the entrance hall is the Accountants' Room, equipped with a special steel safe from Chubb's in London, proof against even acetylene flame. Eight telephone boxes, six for brokers and two for the general public, are placed about the hall, while to the left are the Brokers' Room, the Manager's suite, consisting of an office, private room, and rooms for telegrams, books, stenographers and a waiting room.

ORIENTAL BRILLIANCE.
The main body of the bank is roofed with glass and its walls and columns are faced with marble. The pairs of columns at either end of the hall are monoliths, each of them weighing nearly seven tons. These were worked in Italy and brought to Shanghai without trace of damage. To the south of the hall is a marble staircase leading to a mezzanine floor, where there are rooms for stationery, records, telegrams, exchange and law offices, as well as changing rooms. The strong rooms for books and documents, vaults and the like are adjacent to the various departments. The comptroller's office in the south-west corner is strikingly vivid in its colouring. Approached by a corridor from the main room it conveys a remarkable impression.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

CHINA'S FINANCES.
PAMPHLET BY THE MINISTER OF FINANCE.

Shortly before becoming Minister of Finance, Mr. Chang Ying-hua published a pamphlet in Chinese in which he set forth his ideas concerning the financial condition of China. This pamphlet followed those of Mr. Padoux, Mr. Rodney Gilbert and Ex-Premier Hsiang Hsi-ling, and takes a broader view than any of its predecessors. Mr. Chang bases his calculations upon the reports of receipts and expenditures during the years of 1919, 1920 and 1921. His work has been carefully done and although there is naturally no means of checking his figures, there is no reason for doubting their accuracy since Mr. Chang's position in the Ministry of Finance enabled him to obtain his information from original sources. He gives an account of the receipts and expenditures during these years of (a) customs; (b) salt tax; (c) wine and tobacco tax; (d) stamp duties; (e) land tax; and (f) Peking deficit.

According to Mr. Chang's figures the total net receipts after fixed charges were paid were \$14,470,000 and the total expenditures were \$103,033,000, thus making the total annual deficit \$88,563,000, or a monthly deficit of \$7,380,000. In addition to this enormous deficit Mr. Chang points out that from 1913 down to the present the Government has accumulated debts due to its failure to pay salaries of officials and military expenses amounting to \$198,700,000.

Mr. Chang proceeds to give a list of the secured and unsecured debts of the Government, together with a list of the short loans made from domestic banks. The period of each loan, its rate of interest, and its security, are given in detail, together with a general statement as to the use that has been made of each loan. Mr. Chang's compilation of figures is of such great public interest that it is suggested that he should furnish the foreign public an authorized translation into the English language. As the pamphlet reveals a condition of Chinese financial affairs which calls loudly for immediate remedial measures and the more widely the information contained in Mr. Chang's pamphlet is circulated, the sooner such measures can be devised.—*Far Eastern Times*.

of a truly Oriental character. Chinese yellow, red and green, relieved with black and brightened with gold leaf, sound the note of affluence and prosperity which its Chinese characters reinforce. The comptroller's private office is equally magnificent, although quieter in colour, the green being eliminated, while his sanctum is finished in soft blue and gold.

On the part of these attending Saturday's ceremony due appreciation was expressed of the originality of conception and the perfection of detail which has been lavished upon this building by its architects, Messrs. Palmer & Turner, and especially Mr. G. L. Wilson, P.A.S.I., who has been responsible for its design, and the contractors, Messrs. Trollope & Colls, together with other firms in Shanghai.

Details less romantic but equally important are the lighting and ventilation which will be dealt with later. It may be of interest to mention that the lifts in the building were manufactured by the Otis Elevator Company of New York and installed by the American Trading Co. They are six in number, each of a capacity of 2,000 lb. at a speed of 200 ft. per minute, having a carrying capacity of 14 passengers. These lifts are of the micro-drive type, and have the unique distinction of being the first micro drive lifts installed outside of the United States.

CONSTRUCTION QUANTITIES.
The approximate quantities of materials used in the building are as follows:—
Bricks 3,500,000
Cement 50,000 casks.
Granite chips 5,100 tons.
Sand 5,500 tons.
Patent plaster 1,480 tons.
Constructional steelwork 3,700 tons.
Reinforcing bars 1,550 tons.
Cable 140 miles.
Tubing 40 miles.

In addition to the above some 83,771 cubic feet of granite, equaling 6,481 tons and comprising over 10,000 blocks, some of which are nearly seven tons in weight, went into the construction of the building. All this granite is of fine white Victoria stone from the Kowloon side of Hongkong.

It is worthy of mention that the huge edifice is supported by 2,500 Oregon pine piles, some of them 40 ft. long, but the general average being 25 ft. in length, twelve inches at the butt and ten inches at the tip. The frictional resistance of these piles in the Shanghai mud is over 1,700 lb. to the square inch. In designing the lift and foundation the engineers were faced with the problem of having to allow for the very greatly varying weight of the treasuries, consequent upon the big fluctuation in the amount of silver stored therein at different times, and it is a striking tribute to the success of the designers that the very slight subsidence which has occurred to date has been completely uniform at all four corners.

The bronze work in the building calls for genuine admiration, in which feature the magnificent bronze entrance gates, counter-grille, electric brackets, etc., and worthy of special mention, as also the two bronze lions flanking the main entrance, which were modelled from a design by Mr. H. Poole, A.R.A.

**SUN YAT SEN ON CHEN
CHEUNG MING.**
CHEN'S "WAR" ORGANISATION
IN HONGKONG.

We have been handed for publication the following statement by Dr. Sun Yat Sen:—

There is no foundation whatever for the report that Dr. Sun is negotiating or has negotiated terms of peace with Chen Chiung-ming. The latter tried to kill Dr. Sun last year, and he is busy to-day inflicting the evil of war on the people of Kwangtung in order to avenge that same assassin's lust. It is not usual to shake hands with one who plans to murder you.

It is desirable to warn the English-reading public that most of the reports about the Canton situation in the press are largely based on fabrications circulated by the publicity department of Chen Chiung-ming's "war" organisation in Hongkong.

**ANOTHER VICTORY BY
YUNANESE TROOPS.**

NORTHERN TROOPS ON THE RUN.

The *Canton Daily News* says:—A telegram was received at General Headquarters on Thursday from Mr. Yang Shu-kai, chief secretary to Dr. Sun Yat-sen, both of whom are now at the North River front, stating that two battalions of Hsia Mun-ping's troops had been forced to disarm. Hsia Mun-ping is a Hunanese who assisted Chen Chiung-ming in last year's rebellion. When Chen Chiung-ming was forced to flee from Canton, Hsia took his troops northward and stayed at Lok Ching until recently, when he joined hands with the northern troops in their attempt to invade this province by way of the North River. His troops have been fighting for the northerners ever since the beginning of the war. Now that two of his battalions have been disarmed, his military force, is reduced by more than half.

Mr. Yang's telegram further states that the enemy troops are retreating in a very disorderly manner, for private belongings of the northern soldiers are thrown about everywhere.

YINGTAK RETAKEN.

Further news from headquarters states that the Yunanese troops captured Yingtak on Thursday.

**DISASTROUS FIRE AT
CANTON.**

35 BUILDINGS AT WONGSHEA
DESTROYED, TOTAL
LOSS \$200,000.
LOS OF LIFE SMALL.

About thirty-five buildings were destroyed by a fire which broke out at Wongshea on Thursday morning on the river front near the Yuch-Han Railway Administration Building. The fire, the *Canton Daily News* says, started on the premises of one of the express companies that had their offices there, and travelled eastward, which destroyed about 20 express companies offices and six fish markets, together with a number of other shops in the vicinity. Four large native house-boats that were too clumsy to move out of the way were also destroyed causing a general panic among the several hundred small boats on the water front, the owners of which were fighting to have their boats moved out of the way.

The Yuch-Han Railway Co. also suffered considerable loss in that more than 700 railroad sleepers that were lying in the devastated region were destroyed. Creditable work was done by the fire brigades both on land and water, although handicapped by the crude fire-fighting instruments with which they were equipped. The fireboat did some splendid work by checking the advance of the fire with its powerful motor equipment.

However, it is a recognised fact that had they been better equipped, the damage done would not have been so great. Various reports are current as to the origin of the fire. One report has it that it was started from an overturned kerosene lamp, while another states that opium cooking was the cause. The police authorities are now investigating the matter. The total damage is estimated at over \$200,000.

A lesson, says our contemporary, has been taught by this disastrous fire, in that the demand for better fire fighting equipment is no nonsense and should be granted by the Municipality, as early as possible.

UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG.
MATRICULATION AND SENIOR
LOCAL EXAMINATIONS.
JUNE, 1923.

HONGKONG CENTRE.

The following have passed the Matriculation Examination:—

No.	Name.	School.
1.	Choi King Wan,	Queen's College.
2.	Tao Yui King,	do.
3.	Chow Yu Chi,	St. Stephen's College.
4.	Fan Chi Kuen,	do.
5.	Hung Hui Chang,	do.
6.	Ku Hsueh Ch'in,	do.
7.	Lim Peng Tong,	do.
8.	Tam Wui Wing,	do.
9.	Tsang Wah Kit,	do.
10.	Tsang Wah Shu,	do.
11.	Wong Shing Hung,	do.
12.	Chau Moon Tung,	The Tutorial Institute.
13.	Huang Tsun Ming,	Dist. Drawing, The Tutorial Institute.
14.	Lam U Pak,	Private Study.
15.	Lee Chuen Shing,	do.
16.	Tio Swi Lam,	do.
17.	Wong Yeech, Moses,	do.
18.	Yao Ehr K'ang,	do.
19.	Jean Jacques Day,	Dist. French, St. Joseph's College.
20.	Houghton, C. M.,	do.
21.	Oggeri, Natale Luis,	do.
22.	Antoine Truong,	Dist. French, do.
23.	Yu Chin Kwong,	do.

The following are now qualified to enter the Faculty of Medicine:—

No.	Name.	School.
24.	Hiptool, Fezaly,	do.
25.	Wu Y. Piao,	do.

The following have qualified for the Senior Local Certificate:—

No.	Name.	School.
26.	Leung Siu Wa,	Queen's College.
27.	Lam Chiu Leung,	St. Stephen's College.
28.	Maik Yik Sang,	The Tutorial Institute.
29.	Andrew Chang,	Private Study.
30.	Gan Choo Yang,	do.
31.	Lung Tin Tong,	do.
32.	Cooper, K. P.,	St. Joseph's College.
33.	Chan Fook,	do.
34.	Mercier, Andre,	do.
35.	Thuong, Francois B.,	do.
36.	Gustao D'Aquino,	do.
37.	Tao Soon Wah,	Private Study.

**A CHINESE FOOTBALL TEAM
FOR AUSTRALIA.**
STRANGE PROCEDURE.

Without previous consultation with the Committee of the South China Athletic Association arrangements of some sort have been made to send the Association's soccer team to Australia to take part in some matches there. Some discussions with the captain and coach of the team appear to have taken place while they were attending the Olympic games and arrangements were concluded by Dr. H. A. Millard with Dr. J. H. Gray, Hon. Secretary to the China Contest Committee for the Sixth Far Eastern Championship Games. It was contemplated that the team would leave Hongkong for Australia on July 6th. The Committee of the S.C.A.A. had no knowledge of these arrangements until about a week ago. They had been "neither consulted nor informed," although negotiations had apparently been going on for some months. The latter the Association has received from Dr. Gray intimating that the China Contest Committee had arranged with Mr. Millard to send the team to Australia gives no particulars as to what arrangements have been made, but endeavours to persuade the Association "not to bring disgrace to China" by failing to keep its end of the bargain. Mr. C. F. Yuen, Acting Hon. Secretary, writing to us, says that until full details have been received as to what arrangements have been made for the team, it is not possible to say whether the team will go to Australia or not, but if the arrangements are satisfactory he himself and other members of the Committee will do all they can to hasten the team's departure, as they have no desire to upset the project and thereby disappoint the Australian. It seems to us that the Committee of the Association would be fully justified in making a more vigorous protest against arrangements being made without their previous knowledge and consent.

**HONGKONG YARN MARKET
IMPROVED BUSINESS.**

Messrs. Polishwalla & Kotwall, cotton and yarn brokers, in their trade circular bearing yesterday's date, says:—
"Since our last report on 29th May there has been a marked improvement in our yarn market owing to good inquiry from consuming districts where steamers under the British flag were able to ply; hence Chinese buyers have made large purchases during the interval and a handsome lot of 11,000 bales in 10s and 12s counts changed hands with an advance of \$3 to \$4 per bale.
Recent reports of advancing rates in India have further strengthened our market and foreign buyers are not parting with their stocks but are waiting for a further rise, and at the close our market remains firm. Up-to-date stock, 15,000 bales.
Bargain in Chinese hands 7,000 bales.
Arrivals from Bombay, 6,000 bales.
Shanghai reports show a healthier tone and rates have increased 2 1/2 to 3 1/2 all round.
Japanese Yarn.—Owing to higher prices ruling in Japan, foreign holders are withholding their stocks for higher rates and moderate demand is met during the interval at an advance of \$5 to \$8 per bale.
Raw Cotton.—No business of importance has passed during the interval but prices have remained firm."

A lesson, says our contemporary, has been taught by this disastrous fire, in that the demand for better fire fighting equipment is no nonsense and should be granted by the Municipality, as early as possible.

PROPRIETOR OF STANTON'S SUE.

UNSUCCESSFUL CLAIM FOR WAGES.

DEFENDANTS NOT ENTITLED TO ANYTHING UNDER THE LAW.

The case in which Mr. C. A. Stanton, proprietor of Stanton's Midway Shows, now operating in Kowloon, was sued last week at the Summary Court before His Honour the Puisne Judge (Mr. Justice Gompertz) against Frederick Nolte, of the "La Balama" Cigar Factory, No. 10, Des Vaux Road Central, for the recovery of two months' salary at \$200 a month, (\$400) less \$160 which had been paid on account.

Mr. M. J. D. Stephens appeared for the plaintiff. The defendant did not put in an appearance.

Mr. Stephens said that when the plaintiff laid the claim, the defendant asked for a little longer time to pay. This was granted, but in the meantime he had left the Colony.

The plaintiff, giving evidence, said that he was engaged on February 3rd by the defendant at a salary of \$200 a month. During the months of April and May the defendant paid him \$160 on account of salary due, and promised to pay the remaining \$240 later. He did not do so.

His Lordship gave judgment for the plaintiff.

Mr. Stephens pointed out that the reason why they had brought the action into Court was that it was thought the defendant had a quantity of cigars stored at the Import and Export Office and, after duty had been paid on these, they hoped to claim them in part payment of the salary due.

CIGAR MANUFACTURER SUE FOR WAGES.

SUCCESSFUL CLAIM BY A PORTUGUESE EMPLOYEE.

A Portuguese, named Paulo Hipolito Silva, of No. 6, Nathan Road, Kowloon, brought an action in the Summary Court, yesterday morning, before His Honour the Puisne Judge (Mr. Justice Gompertz), against Frederick Nolte, of the "La Balama" Cigar Factory, No. 10, Des Vaux Road Central, for the recovery of two months' salary at \$200 a month, (\$400) less \$160 which had been paid on account.

Mr. M. J. D. Stephens appeared for the plaintiff. The defendant did not put in an appearance.

Mr. Stephens said that when the plaintiff laid the claim, the defendant asked for a little longer time to pay. This was granted, but in the meantime he had left the Colony.

The plaintiff, giving evidence, said that he was engaged on February 3rd by the defendant at a salary of \$200 a month. During the months of April and May the defendant paid him \$160 on account of salary due, and promised to pay the remaining \$240 later. He did not do so.

His Lordship gave judgment for the plaintiff.

Mr. Stephens pointed out that the reason why they had brought the action into Court was that it was thought the defendant had a quantity of cigars stored at the Import and Export Office and, after duty had been paid on these, they hoped to claim them in part payment of the salary due.

SWEEP STAKE CLAIMANT SUE IN COURT.

SOLICITOR SAYS HE WILL PAY IF HE WINS.

Chik Soong Ling, one of the rival claimants for the Chinese Club sweep prize of \$50,000, and Chik Harr Lum, were sued by the Hong Lee Bank, of 100, Wing Lok Street West, in the Summary Court yesterday morning for the recovery of \$1,000, being money lent under a Chinese promissory note dated May 24th, 1923.

Mr. A. E. Hall appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. C. A. S. Russ for the defendants.

Mr. Hall asked His Honour the Puisne Judge to fix a date for the hearing of the case. "I think," he said, "the defendants will be leaving the Colony soon."

"Why are they going soon?" queried His Lordship.

Mr. Hall: "I think they will be leaving soon after the arbitration award."

His Lordship: "What arbitration award?"

Mr. Hall: "The Chinese Club lottery ticket case."

His Lordship: "I know, the claim for \$50,000?"

Mr. Hall: "Yes."

Asked by His Lordship if he had any objection to a date being fixed, Mr. Russ said: "If he wins he will pay."

The case was then adjourned, a date being fixed for hearing.

On the Monday when they came to work another gang of men had been engaged and taken on in their place.

The Puisne Judge: Did these men pay you a commission on their wages?—No.

This closed the case for the plaintiffs.

Mr. Itt (Khoo Gueh Itt) said he was Advance Agent for Stanton's Midway Shows. The last witness approached him after he arrived in Hongkong and asked for work. He took him on and told him he wanted two men for the main entrance to the show. They would be paid \$2.50.

Another seven men, whom he wanted, would be paid \$2. The nine plaintiffs were engaged and on the Sunday morning Mr. Jesus came to him with a slip of paper containing the names of the plaintiffs. He asked for their wages. Witness told him they would be paid at the end of the week. On the Monday, when they turned up to work late, witness told them they were useless. He offered them two days' wages. Mr. Stanton was present when they refused the wages.

Mr. Howard, working manager for Mr. Stanton, said he had no recollection of Mr. Jesus coming to him on Sunday night and stating that the plaintiffs could come to work on the Monday at 4.30 p.m.

His Lordship said that on the facts placed before him it was quite clear that the plaintiffs were engaged on a weekly wage. It was quite possible that they had made a mistake, but it was not likely that they would be engaged to start work after the hour for the commencement of the show. He would have given judgment for the defendant.

According to the law the plaintiffs were not entitled to any wages at all, but he thought if they approached Mr. Stanton again on that point he would not be hard on them.

Mr. McCallum said that Mr. Stanton had offered them their wages but on a point of discipline he could not afford to give way to them. His client would not press for costs.

Judgment was then awarded for the defendant without costs.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

GAMBLING OR WORSHIPPING? REMARKABLE STORY TOLD AT THE MAGISTRACY.

CHINESE DETECTIVES SUMMONED FOR ASSAULT.

A remarkable story was told at the Magistracy, yesterday afternoon, when four lukongs were summoned for assaulting a Chinese named Chan Chor Wing.

Mr. M. K. Lo presented, and Mr. T. H. King, D.S.P., watched the case on behalf of the police defendants.

The history of the assault, according to Mr. Lo was as follows: Some time ago a man named Li Sing signed on as seaman to an ocean-going steamer. His destination was England, and before he left Hongkong it was decided by his family that if he should return safely, they would all take a launch and go out to worship Ching Shan, or, as Europeans know it, Castle Peak.

The man did return safely, and the launch, the *Tung Fat*, was hired accordingly, and it was decided to make a picnic of the act as well, and invite friends. Among the friends invited were the wife and children of the complainant. The day fixed was June 10th, and the party was to embark at Yau-mat.

The launch lay off the Yau-mat Praya a few feet, a junk being between it and the wharf. Shortly before the launch was to have left, the complainant happened to be passing along the Praya. His wife saw him and called out in order to let him know that she and the children were going on the trip. Hearing the cry, he went over to the junk. He had not reached the launch when all of a sudden a commotion broke out, and he saw the four defendants, in plain clothes, with revolvers drawn. Thinking a daylight robbery was prepared, he turned to go back. The four constables then brought him back and commenced to assault him. They beat him with their fists and with the butt ends of the revolvers, and kept it up for a long time. A report was made to the Yau-mat Police Station and two Chinese detectives were sent down to investigate. They arrived, and on finding that the four men were detectives went back to the station and reported. Meanwhile the four had clapped handcuffs on five men, including the complainant. It was against him that their efforts seemed to be particularly directed. A concubine of the complainant's meanwhile made a report to the Water Police Station, and Inspector Lamigan with a number of other officers proceeded to the scene. He inquired of the defendants what they meant by handcuffing the five men without direct orders from the Central Station, and ordered their release. The complainant at that time was in such a bad condition that he had to be sent to the Kwong Wah Hospital in a motor-cycle car.

At this point Mr. Lo intimated that he had seen Mr. King and that he had agreed as to their common facts. He understood from Mr. King that the defence would be that these four men had been sent on to the boat by the Chief Detective in order to watch for gambling. A summons was, in fact, out against the complainant for gambling aboard the launch on the previous Sunday. Complainant by no means admitted gambling, but the fact remains that the summons had been issued. The police believed that the story of "worshipping Castle Peak" was merely a ruse invented so that a gambling party could go out with the launch in safety. For the purpose of preventing this the four detectives were put in the boat, with instructions how to act, and a police launch was waiting for them further out. Unfortunately the detectives were recognised as strangers and questioned before the boat left. They said that they intended to go for a picnic too. They were told that this could not be allowed, as the launch was a private one. They then drew their revolvers in order to arrest the alleged gamblers. According to the defence, complainant had been on the boat at least an hour beforehand, and received his injuries partly at the hands of the police, when resisting arrest, but chiefly by falling down when running away.

Mr. Lo pointed out to his Worship that these were the two stories he had to choose from.

Evidence was then called, and the case adjourned.

SOLDIER WHO DISLIKED SCRUBBING.

STORY TOLD AT A COURT MARTIAL.

Private Edward Reynolds, of the King's Regiment, appeared before a District Court Martial at Murray Barracks yesterday charged with conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline. Major W. P. A. Hatterley-Smith, D.S.O., R.G.A., presided.

Lance-Corporal Knowles stated that he gave Reynolds orders to scrub the guardroom. He obeyed, but very hastily, and Reynolds told him to put a little more "elbow grease" in the work. Accused replied by throwing down his brush and pen and saying "—the floor. I would sooner go in the guardroom." A military policeman was called, and the accused's preference complied with.

Reynolds's defence was that the floor was thick with grease, and he was not supplied with soap. When the order was given for him to be put in the guardroom he was still scrubbing. He did not make the remark alleged.

The finding will be promulgated.

CORRESPONDENCE. AMAHS AND DISEASE.

[TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS"]

SIR,—Among the many causes of the ill-health to which European children in this Colony are subject, I am convinced that the average amah could safely lay claim to pride of place. This statement is made after some months of close observation regarding the "caro" given to the little ones committed to her tender mercies.

When first I became a resident of Hongkong I accepted the assertion so often made that the Chinese amah was a "splendid nurse." Having seen European children in Chinatown, I cautioned our amah that on no account must her charge—aged two-and-a-half years—be allowed to visit these quarters. Imagining my disgust and horror when, some weeks later, the little fellow informed me that he had been down "Bottomside" and that he had had "nice chow." That amah was dismissed instantly. But, unfortunately, the damage had been already done, for a few days later the little fellow was an inmate of the Victoria Hospital, suffering with diphtheria. For six weeks he remained in that splendid institution, where, thanks to the unremitting care of doctors and nurses, he recovered. Other parents have been less fortunate than we were.

Since then I have been even more observant of amahs and the way in which they discharge their duties. As a result I have been forced to the conclusion that many parents in Hongkong are not aware of the filthy, evil quarters into which their children are taken by amahs, who, having been reared in just such surroundings, see no harm or danger to European children in a visit. During my peregrinations I have seen many infants in the charge of amahs in such places as Queen's Road East, and I have reason to believe that some, at least, of them were the children of parents residing on the middle and upper levels. The parents cannot, surely, countenance this. At times I have taken the liberty of ordering the amah home.

A day or two ago I had occasion to pass through Wanchai Road—which, incidentally, is anything but a credit to the Authorities—and there, in one of the filthiest and most disgusting quarters of Hongkong, breathing vile stenches from the stagnant pools of disease-carrying putrefaction, and surrounded by, and "pawed" over by, dirty little denizens of this district—many of them with loathsome skin affections—was a bonnie little European baby. Though I am becoming used to seeing European children rubbing shoulders with disease and death, the sight brought me up with a jerk. No sooner had I stopped, than someone in the crowd gave the amah the "whisper" and she made all haste to seek more salubrious quarters—an acknowledgment that she was aware of her wrong-doing. A determination to at least find out to whom this child belonged impelled me to follow the amah, though by so doing I was "behind another with an empty 'pram.'"

Possibly, her charge had been taken into one of the stinking dens adjoining, there to be admired and handled by the occupants. My quarry led along Queen's Road to Morrison Hill Road in the direction of Bappy Valley. At this stage a European lady spoke to the child. Inquiries elicited the fact that its parents are well-known people. For obvious reasons names are not mentioned, but the father holds an important position with one of the biggest concerns in Hongkong. In conversation with him I learned that the amah had taken advantage of the child's mother being ill to visit the neighbourhood I have referred to. The thought strikes me, particularly in view of what I have seen, that there are many other similar cases. This should be a warning to parents to keep a closer watch over amahs and their little charges.—Yours faithfully,

HEALTH.

IMPORT AND EXPORT PERMITS.

[TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS"]

SIR,—Talk about the Imports and Exports Office! Well, it is undoubtedly one of the worst Government offices for red-tape and business inefficiency.

The entire working is left apparently in the hands of Chinese clerks, who initial chit books and attend to counter-work with no Europeans to supervise them.

The result is that great slackness is shown. In the Exports office, especially, if permits are applied for by chit-book reply can be expected until a lapse of 24 hours, or when permits are sent personally one has to rely on the Goddess of Chance and Sympathy to be attended to.

Public opinion has been continuously manifested, and it is highly creditable that no improvement is shown and that the same routine is carried on from year to year.

It is all right for the Government to insist on such formalities, but surely they should at the same time appreciate the inconveniences caused to the public and help to eliminate the delay in the issuing of necessary permits.—Yours faithfully,

ANNOYED.

HIGH CLASS CIGARETTES & TOBACCOS

Abdulla Cigarettes	...	No. 11 per tin	\$2.80
"	"	" 5	2.50
"	"	" 14	2.20
"	"	" 16	1.65
"	"	" 75	1.35
"	"	"	1.45
Straight Cut...	...	"	1.40
Boguslavsky, Virginian	...	No. 2	1.40
"	"	"	1.25
State Express Cigarettes	...	"	1.30
"	"	"	1.40

TOBACCOS

Abdulla, Straight Cut	...	per 4 lb. tin	\$1.80
Dunbills "My Mixture"	...	"	2.50
"	"	"	1.95
John Cottons, Medium	...	"	1.75
Ardath Medium Mixture	...	"	1.50
State Express Tradition	...	"	1.90
Hankays Mixture	...	"	2.20
Sil Philips	...	"	2.20
Craven	...	"	1.75


LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.

CAFÉ WISEMAN

BAKERS, CONFECTIONERS PASTRY COOKS AND CATERERS.

All Bread, Cakes and Pastry are made at our Daylight Bakery under expert European supervision.

LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.



**SPECIAL
ADVANCE JULY
COLUMBIA
NEW PROCESS
DANCE RECORDS
AT
ANDERSON'S**

2, QUEEN'S BUILDINGS. TEL C. 1322.



TELEPHONE C. 346.

FOR THE RAINY SEASON

**CHILDREN'S
LIGHT WEIGHT
RAINCOATS AND CAPES**

AGOOD RANGE OF SIZES.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Underigned has RESIGNED from the ASSISTANT MANAGERSHIP of THE GENERAL EXCHANGE CO. LTD. SYDNEY AUSTRALIA. HONGKONG, 30th June, 1923. [1012]

THE CHINESE ENGINEERING AND MINING COMPANY, LTD.

6% FIRST MORTGAGE DEBENTURES (KAILAN BONDS).

PAYMENT of the HALF-YEARLY INTEREST due on 1st July, 1923, will be made on presentation of Coupon No. 22 at any of the undermentioned Banks, viz.:

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA, RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE, Tientsin and Hongkong only.

BANQUE BELGE POUR L'ETANGER, Tientsin and Shanghai only.

The Interest, less Income Tax at 4s. 6d. in the £, will be—

On £20 Debentures: £ 0. 0. 0. Less Tax at 4s. 6d. in the £ 12. 0. 0.

Net amount payable 9. 3. 3/5

On £100 Debentures: £ 0. 0. 0. Less Tax at 4s. 6d. in the £ 12. 0. 0.

Net amount payable 22. 6. 6.

On £500 Debentures: £ 0. 0. 0. Less Tax at 4s. 6d. in the £ 12. 0. 0.

Net amount payable 211. 12. 6.

Payment will be made in Tels at the Demand Paying Rate of exchange of the day the Coupon is presented.

By Order, THE KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION, (Sgd.) W. S. NATHAN, General Manager.

1009

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

FROM NEW YORK

THE Steamship

"GAELIC PRINCE"

having arrived from the above Port. Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the godowns, where they will be examined on Tuesday, 3rd July, at 10 a.m.

All claims must be presented within fifteen days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 4th July will be subject to rent.

Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bill of Lading will be countersigned by FURNESS (FAR EAST) LTD., St. George's Building.

Hongkong, 29th June, 1923. [1010]

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Certificate No. 3775 for 200 Shares numbered 7751 to 7750, 47901 to 47250, 11055 to 11076, 12198 to 12237, 8151 to 8173, Certificate No. 8774 for 200 Shares numbered 5051 to 5090, 37101 to 37200; Certificate No. 5775 for 50 Shares numbered 6951 to 7000 all registered in the Name of Mr. LAM CHOR YIN have been LOST or DESTROYED, and should these Certificates not be produced to the Company before the 7th day of JULY, 1923, New Certificates for the said Shares will be issued and the Old Certificates will thereafter be held by the Company as Null and Void.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Managers. Hongkong, 7th June, 1923. [922]

G. R. NOTICE

OWNERS of Motor Vehicles, Trucks, Trailers, Carts, Vans, and DRIVERS of Motor Vehicles are hereby NOTIFIED that Licenses for same are due for Renewal on JULY 1st, 1923.

P. J. WODEHOUSE, Captain Superintendent of Police. Hongkong, 22nd June, 1923. [901]

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of Six Dollars per Share for the Six Months ending 30th JUNE, 1923, will be payable on TUESDAY, JULY 2nd, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 9th, to MONDAY, the 23rd JULY (both days inclusive), during which period, no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors, L. B. GREENHILL, Acting Secretary. Hongkong, 25th June, 1923. [995]

INTIMATIONS

BANK HOLIDAY

IN accordance with Ordinance No. 5 of 1912, the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the Transaction of PUBLIC BUSINESS on MONDAY, the 2nd JULY, 1923. Hongkong, 27th June, 1923. [1002]

THE HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

AN EXTRA GYMKHANA MEETING will be held (Weather Permitting) at HARRY VALLEY, on SATURDAY, JULY 7th, commencing at 3.30 P.M. The Charge for Admission to the Public Enclosure will be \$1. Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform—Half Price. Members are advised that they must show their Badges to obtain Admission to the Members' Enclosure. Each Member has the right of introducing 2 non-members to the Members' Enclosure. Tickets for whom can be obtained from Messrs. LESTER & DAVIS at \$5 each up to FRIDAY, JULY 6th. The Stewards invite the Ladies of Hongkong to be present. [1003]

HONGKONG HIDE & LEATHER CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, STYREX BUILDING, 67 and 69, Des Voeux Road, Central, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, on SATURDAY, 7th JULY, 1923, at 12.15 P.M., when the question of the Sale of the Company's Property or part thereof will be considered. By Order of the Board, E. PEPPERELL, Secretary. 1007

REMINDER

THE HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD.

REDEMPTION OF DEBENTURES.

THE Redeemable Holders of the 1,257 DEBENTURES, being the Balance of an Issue of 1,500 Debentures of \$500 each carrying Interest at the Rate of 5% per annum, issued by the above-named Company on the 1st day of January, 1909, are REMINDED that, pursuant to the Notice dated the 30th day of December, 1922, duly advertised, the above-named Company will, in pursuance of the power reserved to it by Clause 2 of the Conditions endorsed on the Debentures of the above series, redeem the whole of the 1,257 (One Thousand Two Hundred and Fifty-seven) Debentures without exception (such Debentures being Bearer Debentures) on the 30th day of JUNE, 1923, at which date all principal and interest then due will be paid to the persons, Companies or Corporations respectively presenting and surrendering the Debentures in question with the Coupons representing interest due to the 30th day of JUNE, 1923, and subsequent interest, to the Company's bankers, the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, Victoria, Hongkong.

For THE HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD. WALTER J. HAWKER, Secretary. Hongkong, 23th June, 1923. [1004]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

MONDAY, the 18th JULY, 1923, commencing at 3.00 P.M., at their Sales Room, DUBBEL STREET.

ONE SET OF MINT MACHINERY.

This lot comprises a complete set of Mint Machinery, capable of producing 100,000 (one hundred thousand) pieces 20-cent (twenty cent) coins or 200,000 (two hundred thousand) pieces 10-cent (ten cent) coins per working day of 10 hours.

(Further particulars and inspection orders may be obtained from Messrs. Gilman & Co., Ltd., or the Undersigned.) Terms—20% of purchase money to be paid on fall of hammer. Balance to be paid within two weeks of day of sale.

LAMBERT BROTHERS, Auctioneers. 953

PARTICULARS

VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY Situate No. 12, WING HING STREET, VICTORIA, HONGKONG. To be Sold by Order of the Mortgagee.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

IN ONE LOT On TUESDAY, The 17th Day of July, 1923, at 3 o'clock P.M.

Messrs. LAMBERT BROTHERS, At Their Office, DUBBEL STREET.

THE Property consists of First ALL THAT piece or parcel of ground situate at Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong and registered in the Land Office as SECTION A of INLAND LOT No. 2168 together with the messuages erections or buildings thereon now known as No. 13, Wing Hing Street and Secondly ALL THAT strip of land at the rear of the said Section A of Inland Lot No. 2168 of the said Section A.

All of which are held for the residue of the term of 75 years from the 15th day of May, 1916, created by the Crown Lease thereof together with the valuable machinery now situate in or upon the said premises and at No. 1 Gordon Street.

Particulars and Conditions of sale may be obtained from Messrs. HASTINGS & HASTINGS, Solicitors, 9, Des Voeux Road Central, and Messrs. LAMBERT BROTHERS, Auctioneers.

1008

INTIMATIONS

PEAK TRAMWAYS CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

ON and After 1st JULY, 1923, Season Tickets will only be issued as from 1st and 15th of any month. No extensions of time will be granted under any conditions whatsoever. Prices of Season Tickets available for 3 months will be as follows:

From Terminus to Terminus—Men \$35, Ladies \$24, Children \$12. To or from May Road and Upper or Lower Terminus—Men \$20, Ladies \$14, Children \$7. Season Tickets between Bowen Road and Lower Terminus will be discontinued.

Punch Tickets will cease to be issued and in lieu thereof Coupon Books containing 20 Coupons (one Coupon to be tendered for each journey up or down) will be obtainable at the following rates:

One Book of 20 First Class Coupons, Full distance—\$3.00. One Book of 20 First Class Coupons May Road—\$3.50.

CHILDREN HALF THE ABOVE.

One Book of 20 Third Class Coupons \$1.50 (Available only for Chinese and other Asiatics.) JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Managers. Monday, 25th June, 1923. [992]

S.S. "LIEUTENANT DE MISSISSY."

SERVICES CONTRACTUELS DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from ANTWERP, MIDDLESBROUGH, LONDON, etc., also CARGOES, "VANG TSE" from HAVRE, COGNAC, etc., in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored at their risks into the Godowns of the Hongkong, Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before Noon, To-day, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned, Goods remaining unclaimed after the 30th instant, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges on or before the 4th July, 1923, or they will not be recognized.

All damaged packages will be examined on Saturday, the 30th inst., at 10 a.m., by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. R. RODENFUESS, Acting Agent. Hongkong, 24th June, 1923. [994]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM NEW YORK, NORFOLK AND YOKOHAMA.

THE S.S. "ROMAN PRINCE"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the godowns, where they will be examined on 30th June, 1923, at 10 a.m.

All claims must be presented within 15 days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 1st July, 1923, will be subject to rent.

Consignees of cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by FURNESS (FAR EAST) LTD., St. George's Building. Hongkong, 25th June, 1923. [997]

TO LET.

OFFICES in UNION BUILDING—Four Rooms on Fifth Floor.

Apply UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

HONGKONG SMALL INVESTORS' SHARE AND REAL ESTATE CO.

SHARE AND LAND BROKERS.

No. 8, Des Voeux Road, 2nd Floor.

Telephone No. C. 4306. [1007]

PREPAID "WANTED" ADVERTISEMENTS

Letters are lying at this Office for Boxes—XII, XI, X.

TO LET—EUROPEAN FLATS in Lee Building, Wanchai Gap Road. Apply to 32, Kennedy Road. [988]

PUBLISHED TO-DAY.

HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS.

CONTAINING ALL THE WEEKS LOCAL NEWS.

This Paper to send Home.

INTIMATION

TOILET SOAP BARGAINS.

Yardley's Oatmeal Soap... 50 cts. per box

Coal Tar Soap... 50 "

Carbolic... 50 "

Colgate's Floating Bath Soap... 20 " per Tab

Vinolia L. & L. Soap... 50 " per box

Carbolic Soap... 50 "

Coal Tar Soap... 50 "

Medical Soap... \$1.20

Terebene Soap... 1.20

Zambuk Soap... 1.75

Cimolite Soap... 1.00

Colgate's Sulphur Soap... 60 cts.

Zenobia Assorted Soap... 5.00

Savon Pate Amaniles... 25 cts. Tab. 2.75 per box 1 doz.

Rimmels Cologne Soap... 1.50 per box

J. & J.'s Baby Soap... 1.35 "

Gerard's Eucalyptus Soap... 10 cts. Tab. 1.00 per doz.

Fiver's Soap assorted... 3.00 per box

Oatmeal Soap... 1.00 "

Antezema Soap... 1.00 "

R. & G.'s Heliotrope Soap... 5.00 "

" Savon Fleur D'Amour & Ambre Rose... 6.00 "

" Assorted Best... 3.75 "

" Round... 2.25 "

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

Hongkong Dispensary.

TELEPHONE CENTRAL 16

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

Mr. and Mrs. A. RUMJAN and sons extend their sincere thanks to all relatives and friends for their kind expressions of sympathy and the floral tributes given in their sad bereavement. [1011]

Hongkong Office: 10A, Des Voeux Rd., C.

London Office: 131, Fleet Street, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JUNE 30th, 1923.

WHERE PROHIBITION IS LEADING AMERICA.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN's opinion of a Prohibition law was that it would "strike a blow at the very principles on which our Government was founded." But, although the views of LINCOLN of most things relating to the government of the republic are held by Americans in the highest respect, there is evidently not much respect in these days in the United States for his opinions on Prohibition law.

Already, however, we have had a striking proof of the LINCOLN doctrine in the proposals which have been made—indeed, the decisions which have been taken—by the American authorities to exercise the right of searching all vessels on the ocean, whether American or foreign, and outside as well as inside the three mile limit.

Thus it is seen that national Prohibition involves not only internal but external communications; and, in respect to the latter recent American decisions flagrantly violate what has been a traditional policy of the United States. It is the more astonishing when we recall the fact that it was Germany's flouting of the recognised international law regarding "the freedom of the seas" that determined the United States to join the Allies in the fight for this freedom, and in general for the

maintenance of international law. A writer in the *New York Times* recently emphasised the point that whatever be the precise definition of the phrase, "the freedom of the seas," such freedom has traditionally been claimed by the United States, and the right of search has been regarded as in conflict with it.

By the second of President Wilson's Fourteen Points, this famous doctrine is defined as "absolute freedom of navigation upon the seas, outside territorial waters, alike in peace and in war, except as the seas may be closed, in whole or in part, by international action for the enforcement of international covenants."

There is no "international covenant" to enforce in the present case. On the contrary the proposed American action is resisted by all Maritime Powers. We learn from the speech by Lord Curzon in the House of Lords, of which *Reuter* sends us a summary, that the British Government has pointed out to America that for any State to project the operation of strictly domestic and municipal law on to foreign vessels on the high seas, which is the practical effect of the American ruling, would be unprecedented and create an impossible position for international voyages if the precedent were made general.

Lord Curzon added that the Government is using all channels of diplomacy to find an exit from "a disagreeable situation, which ought not to be allowed to continue." The attitude of Great Britain in the matter is the attitude apparently of every other maritime nation. No Power, at least, is a consenting party to this grave infringement of "the freedom of the seas," which sets up a precedent of the most dangerous kind if blockades, for any reason, were to be instituted in Europe. An extension of the three-mile limit to twelve or twenty miles would be a much more serious matter in the Arguin, the Adriatic or the Baltic than it is off the Atlantic or Pacific Coast of North America. It would, as one writer has pointed out, close the Straits of Dover. There are not wanting people who, apparently, are prepared to suggest that the Powers should "tacitly acquiesce" in the ruling of the United States authorities because the more vessels are searched on the high seas by the United States the less easy will it be for the United States on any later occasion to object to the search of her vessels on the high seas by other Powers.

But such people can have no knowledge of the history of the struggle which secured for the world the invaluable principle of "the freedom of the seas." No infringement of that principle can be countenanced by a British Government, and it is perfectly amazing that it should have been contemplated by the Government of the United States which has hitherto jealously defended it. It is to be hoped that diplomacy may succeed in finding what Lord Curzon called "an exit from a disagreeable situation which ought not to be allowed to continue."

There is no wish to impair America's domestic policy, but the infringement of long-established sea usage is a question in which all maritime Powers are seriously concerned because of the new and dangerous precedents it would set up, and the diplomatic influence of such Powers is certain to be added to that of Britain in seeking some mitigation of the American intentions in this regard.

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending June 16th amounted to 87,003 tons and the sales during the period to 79,837 tons.

The Superintendent of Customs and the Treaty Powers Consuls in Tientsin and Ching Wan Tau have declared that the ports of Hongkong and Canton are plague infected. For the present precautions will be confined to medical inspection.

The body of a Chinese bear curd seller was picked up on the hillside behind Shaikwan Market on Thursday with a knife sticking into his stomach. The dead man lived in an unnumbered house at Shaikwan, and was about 40 years of age. The police are investigating the crime.

An American named James Remohr arrived in Manila last week from Samar with specimens of gold and coal which he believes exist in paying quantities in the island. He had staked out two gold and three coal claims and is taking his gold specimens to the United States for assay.

The U.S. War Department has ordered Major R. N. Pinger who was held captive by the Chinese bandits in Shanghai, to duty as assistant professor of military tactics at the University of California.

News has reached the Straits Settlements of the death at Cranmond, Edinburgh, of Mr. John Turner, formerly administrator of the Straits Rubber Company, and a member of the Legislative Council. He came to Singapore in 1889 from Demerara, after spending a year in Brazil.

The Indian watchman arrested for the murder of a Chinese carpenter at the Government Quarry, Causeway Bay, by shooting him through the head with his carbine from a few feet away, appeared before Mr. J. R. Wood yesterday morning. Inspector Phillips presented and asked for a formal remand. This was granted, and the case was put over for a week.

Mr. W. H. Ford, superintendent at Penang, has been appointed to succeed the late Mr. Skottowe as superintendent of the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company at Adelaide, where he is expected to arrive in August. Mr. J. E. Mercer is at present in charge. Mr. W. D. Proctor, who was superintendent at Adelaide two years ago, has been appointed divisional manager of the company in China, and will in future reside in Shanghai.

"One of our American contemporaries in Shanghai referring to the magnificent new home of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank in that port says: 'Perhaps no single event in the long record of commercial history in Shanghai ever was fraught with more meaning than the building of this great structure for, erected in a period of business depression, it has risen the noblest commercial structure in all the Far East, and stands as evidence of the simple faith of foreign financial leaders in a great future for China. And this faith is centered here in Shanghai.'

There is no limit to the responsibilities which some of our Northern contemporaries would impose on the Diplomatic Body. A Tientsin paper draws attention in the strongest possible language to the crime of leaving the worst inquiry of the Lincheng bandits unsettled. 'There are on the top of that grim skyline, Paotaku, one hundred Chinese children, more or less, who have been there for one year, dying of malnutrition and consumption, and whose fate is entirely disregarded now that the foreigners have been released. The British newspaper in Peking ventures to call upon the Diplomatic Body to "do its duty in the matter—and to do it without kid gloves." It seems to us a new conception of the duty of the Diplomatic Body that they should undertake to right the wrongs, suffered by the Chinese through the misgovernment of the country. They seem to have enough on their hands at present to protect the lives and interests of their own nationals.

DEATH OF PRINCE DEVAWONGSE.

A cable was received yesterday by Mr. Bagram who in the absence of Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G., is acting as Consul for Siam, announcing, with profound grief, the death of H.R.H. Prince Devawongse, uncle of H.M. the King of Siam. His Royal Highness had been suffering since June 10th from a carbuncle, complicated by diabetes and a weak heart from which he had suffered for many years. On June 27th a high fever set in and his strength being exhausted, he gradually sank and passed away on the 28th inst. at 11.20 a.m. The late Prince had been for many years Minister of Foreign Affairs.

WORLD THEATRE.

HOW A NEUTY WOMAN WICKED A STOCK GAMBLER.

Does a woman's brain act quicker than a man's? Mind analysts and psychologists claim that while the male brain probably delves deeper in its analysis and logic, the feminine mind responds more readily and is capable of making decisions quicker. This explains why hubby is usually floored by his wife when he tries to get away with a lame excuse for coming home with the milkman. Bessie Barriscale proves in "Beckoning Roads," her latest production for Robertson-Cole, that a woman is more than a match for a man in a game of wits. This is the theme of stirring drama at the World Theatre which is to be shown for the last time to-night.

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SMALLPOX AT HOME.
SERIOUS WARNING BY MINISTER
OF HEALTH.

LONDON, June 29th.

In the House of Commons, the Minister of Health (Earl of Onslow) issued a serious warning regarding the danger from an epidemic of small-pox, which would be likely to inflict serious injury on the commerce of the country. Last year 673 cases were notified, while this year 636 cases had been already reported, though there were no fatalities.

The Minister deplored the fact that only 38 per cent. of British children were vaccinated, and he strongly urged universal vaccination for persons of all ages, as a sure protection against the disease. He regretted that the statistics showed an increase in the number of cancer cases, but thought that this could be attributed to better diagnoses.

LOSS OF THE "TREVESA."
SECOND BOAT ARRIVES AT
MAURITIUS.

LONDON, June 29th.

An Eastern Telegraph Co. message from Rodrigues states that the *Trevessa's* second boat, containing sixteen survivors, has arrived at Mauritius.

EARLIER CABLES.

BRITISH LABOUR.

CONFERENCE CONDEMNNS INCREASE
OF AIR FORCE.

LONDON, June 29th.

The British Labour Conference adopted a resolution condemning the increase of the British Air Force "in competition with France as a preface to a new era of war," and demanding that Great Britain should convene an International Conference to abolish air armaments.

LATER.

The Conference passed a resolution welcoming amalgamation with the Second International and the Vienna International, characterising the Ruhr occupation as an act of aggression and war, and demanding negotiations or arbitration; advising a world conference to revise Peace Treaties; and urging the recognition of Russia.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, in moving the resolution, said that the war spirit would revive unless Great Britain had the Government which would devise a policy to stop armaments.

FLIGHT ROUND FRANCE.

PARIS, June 29th.

Lieut. Destourneaux flew round France, a distance of 2,919 kilometres, in 28 hours and 30 minutes, winning the Michelin Cup.

FRANCE AND RUSSIA.

FRENCH TRADE MISSION TO
MOSCOW.

MOSCOW, June 29th.

The unofficial French trade mission, headed by M. Duverger, has departed. It is understood that nothing definite has resulted from the discussions as regards concessions.

M. Duverger promised on his return to France to initiate a vigorous campaign of recognition of the Soviets.

FRANCE'S PARAMOUNT
CONDITION.

PARIS, June 29th.

In the course of the Budget debate in the Chamber, Premier Poincaré, replying to the Communist M. Berthoin, declared that the Government's paramount condition of a resumption of the relations with Russia was that the latter Government recognise the debts contracted by its predecessors.

SOVIET TRADE DELEGATION.
KRASSIN RETURNS TO MOSCOW.

LONDON, June 29th.

Reuter's Agency understands that M. Krassin, who has gone to Moscow, is not likely to return to London as head of the Russian Trade Delegation.

M. Joffe is mentioned as his successor, but it is thought that his negotiations with Count Kawakami at Tokyo will not permit of his being available for some time.

SHIPS LIQUOR.

U.S. POLICY DEBATED BY HOUSE
OF LORDS.

LONDON, June 29th.

The House of Lords is debating the American seizure of liquor on British ships.

Marquess Curzon declared that there is absolutely no chance of our agreeing to the United States proposal of a twelve mile limit as regards liquor only, as a consideration for which the United States offers to allow the entry of British liquor under seal.

The debate was initiated by Lord Birkenhead in what Marquess Curzon later described as language of extreme circumspection.

Lord Birkenhead declared that the Volstead Act never intended to create the present situation, which conflicted with sea usage. He suggested that British diplomacy ask the United States to infuse some mitigation which will leave the United States policy unimpaired and simultaneously relieve British shipping of a serious and unnecessary burden.

Marquess Curzon emphasised the importance of the question, which should be solved not so much by considerations of law as tactics and diplomacy.

Marquess Curzon denied that the Government had treated the matter in silence. On the contrary, he had pointed out to America that for any state to project the operation of a strictly domestic municipal law on to foreign vessels on the high seas, which was the practical effect of the American ruling, would be unprecedented and create an impossible position in international voyages if the precedent were made general. He expressed the opinion that the real motive of the United States Government in allowing the matter to come to a head at the present time was probably a desire to check contraband carried on from British territory in the West Indies and also by British vessels outside territorial waters. He pointed out that Britain refused to entertain the twelve-mile limit proposal in June last year and repeated the refusal a fortnight ago. He concluded that the Government was using all channels of diplomacy to find an exit from a disagreeable situation which ought not to be allowed to continue.

GERMANY'S EXCHANGE
MEASURES.

BERLIN, June 29th.

The German authorities' exchange measures have been nullified by a decree by the Inter-Allied High Commission, that the German decree of June 22nd does not apply to the occupied territories, and that no prosecution will be allowed.

TENNIS AT WIMBLEDON.

LONDON, June 29th.

At Wimbledon the weather was glorious for today's matches. Their Majesties were present.

Play on the centre court opened with the great fourth round battle in which the South African, Norton, defeated the British Davis Cup player, Wheatley, 3-6, 6-1, 6-2, but Richards in defeating Brugnion by 6-4, 6-1, 6-2, produced the finest tennis yet seen. Richards' consistent brilliance makes him a potential champion.

Johnson beat the South African, Spence, 6-0, 6-1, 6-4. Wooman beat Hillyard 6-4, 6-3, 6-3. Lacoste beat Dawson 6-2, 6-2, 6-0. Borotra beat Crawley 2-6, 6-2, 3-6, 7-5, 6-0. All were fourth round victories.

Coutat Degomart and the Brits beat Godfree, Gordon Lowe and Greig won third round matches.

Middle Langlen by beating Mrs. Covell 9-0, 6-3 and Mrs. Mallory by beating Mrs. Edgington 6-4, 6-0 entered the fourth round. Hunter and Richards in the first round beat Majors Evans and Bernard 6-2, 6-3, 7-5.

COUNTY CRICKET.

LONDON, June 29th.

Notts beat Kent at Nottingham by an innings and 154 runs. The Notts batsmen Carr and Payton made 105 and 104 respectively. Matthews took five wickets for 42 runs, whilst Richmond in the second innings captured five for 40.

Cambridge University beat Sussex at Brighton by eight wickets.

Yorkshire beat Northamptonshire at Bradford by an innings and 155 runs. For Yorkshire Oldroyd scored 92, whilst Macaulay in the second innings took six wickets for 17 runs.

FRENCH AIR FORCE.

PROVISION AGAINST GERMANY.

PARIS, June 29th.

The Chamber has voted the Air Service a credit of 912 million francs, after a lively discussion in which the Socialist, M. Mistral, declared the figure had been raised at the last moment from thirty-six million, and asked whether it was in response to Mr. Baldwin's statement and meant fresh competition in armaments.

The War Minister, M. Maginot, scouted M. Mistral's enquiry if France were on the eve of war with England, and declared that it was not a question of Britain but Germany. They would be mad to run any risk from Germany, who was concentrating all her efforts on the creation of an air force.

PARIS, June 29th.

The Senate has voted the air service credit, similarly to the Chamber.

WATCHMEN COMMENDED.

SMART WORK IN ARRESTING
DUMPER.

Lo Sing and Lo Yung appeared at the Marine Magistrate's yesterday morning on charges of "dumping" in the Harbour and with unlawfully approaching within 50 feet of the s.s. *President Grant* as she was lying alongside her wharf at Kowloon. Sub-Inspector Bond said that about 4.30 a.m. on the 29th inst. the two defendants were brought to the Water Police Station by an Indian and a Chinese watchman, who stated that the defendants had dumped some bags into the harbour. Two men had jumped overboard from the sampans and swam away. These sampans, said witness, had no right to be in the close vicinity of the ship at that time.

The Indian watchman (Faker Mohamed) on the wharf, gave evidence of the arrest. He was on duty at half-past three on the wharf, which the *President Grant* was lying alongside, when he saw the defendants in a sampan about four or five yards from the *President Grant's* stern. There was a big white steam launch, with a yellow funnel, waiting to take them in tow, lying some forty yards away. The Wharf Company's patrol launch was lying at the launch wharf. In answer to the watchman's whistle, the master proceeded to defendants' sampan, whereupon the defendants, working together, dragged two large heavy bags and dumped them overboard. The watchman searched the sampan and found nothing. He arrested the two defendants and took them to the Water Police Station.

The Chinese watchman, Cheong Kau gave corroborative evidence.

Sub-Inspector Bond produced a statement showing that Lo Sing had "jumped" his bail on a charge of larceny of coal, at the Magistrate's, on November 14th, 1917.

The Marine Magistrate (Com. C. W. Beckwith R.N.) in passing sentence of six weeks' imprisonment on Lo Yung and two months' hard labour on Lo Sing, congratulated the two watchmen on their vigilance. They had done good work in detecting these cases. He commended their action and he hoped that the matter would come to the notice of the Wharf and Godown Company and that they would be rewarded.

IMPERIAL WIRELESS.

In the House of Commons on May 15th, Sir H. Britain asked what was the attitude of the several Dominions and India to the provision of wireless telegraphic communication with the country, Sir W. J. (Postmaster-General) said that the Union Government had entered into a contract with the Marconi Company for the erection of a high-power station in South Africa. As regards a corresponding station in Great Britain, while urging the early provision of such a station, they observed that the question whether it should be provided by the Government station or by private enterprise was one for his Majesty's Government. In Australia the Commonwealth Government had become the owners of a majority of the shares in Amalgamated Wireless (Australia) Ltd., and arrangements had been made for the erection through the medium of that company of a station in Australia for communication with Great Britain. The Commonwealth Government had recently telegraphed for particulars of the proposed new Government station in Great Britain. The Canadian Government had issued licences to the Marconi Company of Canada for the establishment of high-power stations at Montreal and Vancouver, but so far as he was aware they had expressed no views as to the ownership of a corresponding station in Great Britain. The policy of the New Zealand Government had not yet been settled, and no decision had yet been taken by the Indian Government in regard to the provision of a high-power station in India. He had no information that the erection of a high-power station at Pondicherry had been commenced.

FAR EASTERN CABLE
NEWS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SUGGESTED SINGAPORE NAVAL
BASE.SCHEME CRITICISED BY AUSTRALIAN
LABOUR LEADER.

MELBOURNE, June 29th.

Mr. Angwin, ex-Minister of Works for Western Australia and now Deputy Leader of the Western Australian Labour Party, has returned from Singapore. He declares that the site is unsuitable for a naval base unless the chain of bases be continued to Western and Eastern Australia.

He says the site will be dominated by islands owned by foreign Powers, which would bottle up the fleet at Singapore, but he considers Singapore would be a site suitable for an aircraft depot, because it would form a link between the Shanghai and Calcutta depots.

PROJECT DEFENDED BY EARL BEATTY
AND VISCOUNT CURZON.

LONDON, June 29th.

Lieut.-Col. Rt. Hon. L. C. M. S. Amery presided over a meeting of sixty members of the House of Commons, held last night, when Admiral of the Fleet Earl Beatty explained why Singapore had been chosen as a defensive base. He emphasised the absolute need for Singapore to cover the Eastern portion of the Empire, and, when replying to a question, insisted that no other such suitable base existed. He added that Singapore would be a purely defensive, not offensive base. Earl Beatty's address, so it is stated, has created a very good impression.

Replying to the attack made by Admiral Sir Percy Scott on the Singapore project, on the ground that the battleship had become obsolete, Viscount Curzon (Member for Battersea) in a letter to the *Daily Mail*, replies seriatim to Sir Percy Scott's arguments, pointing out incidentally that the battleships—aggregating 100,000 tons—sunk by submarines in the War, did not include a single unit of the main fleet, although the main fleet was often at sea during the War.

Viscount Curzon emphasises that Singapore would be an ideal situation for controlling the defence of the Eastern portion of the Empire, and does not believe that any one of the peoples of the Empire would be content to exist on sufferance. He feels sure they would desire to speak with equal weight among the nations of the world when matters concerning the Far East were discussed, and this can only be when the defence of the Eastern portion of the Empire has been safeguarded.

JAPAN AND RUSSIA.

TOKYO, June 29th.

The Russo-Japanese conversations will continue daily for two hours only. It is understood that the Nikolaevsk question will be taken up to-morrow.

[BY COURTESY OF "THE DAILY BULLETIN."]

TRAVEL IN CHINA.

MR. PUTNAM WEALE'S FORMULA
FOR SAFETY.

PEKING, June 28th.

Mr. Putnam Weale, speaking at the 10th of the Anglo-American Association, said that the immediate concern, owing to the Linchong outrage, was to find a formula to make travel safe. It was suggested that railway police, with foreign officers, was the solution. Applying the Portsmouth Treaty principles to Chinese railways, a total of 61,000 police would be required, costing \$12,000,000 a year, but would such a force be responsible for law and order? Suppose it was attacked, how many nationalities would be involved? He believed that the true solution was to place the railway zones on a special administrative basis and throwing them open to foreign ownership of the land.

PEKING PARLIAMENT.

PEKING, June 29th.

In view of the conflicting reports issued for propagandist purposes, careful enquiries made elicit the fact that the number of members of Parliament in Peking is 673, and in Tientsin 183.

The number in Peking is thus nearly 100 short of that required to form a quorum for the election of a President.

A MANUFACTURER OF JOKES.

SOME CONFESSIONS.

The writing of a popular farce is the subject dealt with by a correspondent in the *Pall Mall Gazette*. He writes:—

"Since finishing 'Night Night' I have discovered why writers of humour have a reputation for being the most serious people in the world. The sad and sober business of manufacturing laugh is enough to make anyone serious; the realisation of this is what takes all the fun out of trying to be funny."

To produce a laugh offhand under the stimulus of good company is easy; it is being done every day, and no one thinks anything about it. But to sit down in front of a typewriter and in cold blood transmit to paper something that you feel will produce a laugh six months or a year hence is quite another story, for a typewriter is a sorry exchange for good company and the monotonous click of the keys anything but laugh-inspiring. Then, too, much depends on one's mood. What seems irresistibly funny one day seems lamentably sad the next.

In writing farce this is a real obstacle. It is such a temptation to play *Penelope* and destroy at night all one has accomplished during the day.

SOME JUDGEMENT.

This is one of the great advantages of collaboration; two persons so seldom agree upon destroying the same line. But a funny situation, while side-splitting at the beginning, often ceases to be funny, mildly amusing even, when one has lived and suffered and died with it for 24 hours. This, then, is where sober judgment must step in. Otherwise the greatest farce in the world might never get beyond the first scene. For in writing farce one cannot depend wholly on one's sense of humour. One of humour must be backed up by judgment, and the better the judgment, the better the farce. As my grandmother once said to me in telling me how to make a certain sort of biscuits for which she was just famous: "A pinch of this, a dash of that, and a bit of something else." "But just how much of each?" I asked. "That's where you'll have to use your judgment," she replied. "And if you haven't any judgment, you'd better not try to make them." And this is what I have discovered in farce. You may have all the ingredients, including even a plot, but you are liable to have a terrible time putting them together if you haven't acquired a good farce judgment.

DIRECT HITS.

A laugh is a first impression. An audience can't analyse what has been said, decide it is funny and then laugh about it. Whatever the point is, it must hit them right between the eyes.

They must laugh first and think afterwards, and if in thinking of it afterwards they laugh again, so much the better for the work you have done. But first of all the audience must laugh, for laughter is the life of farce. The difficulty is to retain your first impression.

You hit on what seems an excruciatingly funny situation, and you think it is funny through several stages of rewriting. Then comes a day when you say to yourself: "I wonder if this is so funny after all?" This is a danger signal; the point where you would undo all the work you have done, were it not for the judgment that tells you the first impression was good; stick to that.

But having written a farce, the worst is yet to come; if you are lucky it is to be produced, and then—the first night, I think there can be no keener torture in the world than to have written something you feel to be truly funny until that psychological moment when the curtain rises on the opening performance.

Your spirits run in exact opposition to the curtain, with the same degree of speed. You wonder why you did it; you wish you hadn't. You wonder how long the curtain will stay up; how long the audience will stand it.

If they had known of this form of agony at the time of the Spanish Inquisition, they would have used it as their pet performance. Then when you have stood the strain just as long as you can, the audience kindly laughs. As the play progresses, they laugh some more, and you realise they laughed at it in the first place. So far your judgment has held good.

When the curtain goes down you feel as if you had lived a thousand years, and you know that what you have done must now stand on its merits. Your part in it is over. The rest is on the knees of the gods.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH.

A DIFFERENCE OF COMMERCIAL
CUSTOM.

In an article on "The French and the English" in the new *Edinburgh Review*, Mr. Coudurier de Chassigne calls attention to a difference of custom which, he says, unless clearly understood, is fruitful of misunderstandings in commercial dealings.

All over France, but especially in the central and southern departments, the only thing which counts, legally speaking, is the written and signed contract. Verbal undertakings are not regarded as binding. I remember my surprise when a man belonging to a noble family, who was also a perfectly honest fellow, told me once at Angers that a mutual friend had made a profitable deal in the sale of his wine. "Of course," he added, "he had promised me the day before that he would let me have the whole production of his vineyard at a certain figure." Afterwards he got this offer, which was much better, and he was quite right to take it as nothing was signed between us.

To an English trader, whose word is his bond, this disregard of a promise given may seem deplorable. But in the north of France, and among the peasants in other regions, a verbal agreement is considered as sacred as it is in England, hence the well-known expression: *Parole d'honneur*.

Each province in France has its own immemorial customs, commercial as well as social. In Anjou it is sufficient to remember that an agreement is not considered binding until it is written and signed. When these local peculiarities are realised and guarded against, there is no reason why trade relations should not run smoothly between two races who understand each other's methods.

OUR IGNORANT YOUTH.

It is the illusion of every age to believe itself more enlightened than its predecessors. As the eighteenth century derided the "barbarous" ignorance of the Elizabethans, so we smile at the shallowness and narrowness of Victorian thought. But we had allowed ourselves to believe that the pride of our own generation was not altogether unjustified. The discoveries of science in the last half-century have been so great and so various that people of no very studious habit have an understanding of the processes of Nature incomparably deeper and more accurate than the leaders of investigation could attain in the days of our grandfathers. The accumulation of knowledge in many departments—for example, in the history of the remote past—has been so rapid during the last two generations that those who merely read as they run are on a host of important matters better informed than the scholars of earlier times. Now, to shatter our self-satisfaction comes the indictment that "a pressing social problem is the growth of ignorance at the present day." The charge is made by Professor Burnet, who, like a good Platonist, has chosen to devote his Romanes lecture to the consideration of ignorance in our Commonwealth. He admits the great augmentation of knowledge in recent times, but protests that this has its disadvantages. The more there is to know, he argues, the less of it can we know. It is certainly true that the old ideal of mastery of all human learning has long been obsolete. We must all be specialists nowadays, and specialists whose subjects become continually more limited as the amount to be known about them increases. Professor Burnet protests that "specialism has its dangers, and, pushed to a logical conclusion, would land us in a society where no one knew anything that anyone else knew." And this criticism is not merely satirical. The inconveniences which arise from one specialist's contempt for the conclusions of another, the difficulties of recalling their results and persuading them to co-operate often trouble our peace.

But what is the alternative to specialism? For Professor Burnet would not have a man aim at a superficial general knowledge to become, as Macaulay once said of Brougham, "a semi-Solomon, half knowing everything from the cedar to the hyacinth." The Professor is not an optimist. He finds that the enormous growth of potential knowledge has been accompanied by a corresponding growth of actual ignorance. The young men of the present day, he will allow, are healthier in body and mind and more intelligent than those of his own generation, but they are absolutely and relatively more ignorant. His professional experience is that in Scotland the standard of teaching and examination has been progressively lowered for the last thirty years in every department except the exception is large—the physical and natural sciences. It is not only in St. Andrews that this decline is observed. An Oxford tutor, Dr. Grundy, has lately complained that, judged by the results seen at Oxford on a large and comprehensive scale, the average public-school boy is, as far as languages are concerned, learning little or nothing, and that his ignorance will render him "unemployable in the professions and in many forms of business." The severity of these denunciations may be mitigated by allowing the hapless youths in Scotland and at Oxford some skill in natural sciences. But the old literary and linguistic ability of the undergraduate was not unless our modesty deceives us, so high that a lower standard can be satisfactory. When the classical curriculum was overhauled the reformers told us that the new subjects and the new methods would provide a far superior means of education. We should not condemn them because their success has not yet been perfect, but they may be called upon to reconsider their theories in the light of the results of practice. If it is found true, as the evidence from Scotland and Oxford agrees, that of humane letters young men are more ignorant than of old, another reform is needed in the schools.—*Daily Telegraph*.

INFLUENCE OF CLIMATE.

EXPERIMENTS WITH ULTRA-
VIOLET LIGHT.

[BY "THE TIMES" MEDICAL CORRESPONDENT.]

There has assuredly never been a time in human history when men and women were not conscious of the great effect of the state of the weather on their feelings and temperaments. Strangely enough, however, it has proved a difficult task to relate such sensations to actual, measurable, or demonstrable weather conditions.

For this reason very great interest attaches to a series of experiments described in the Annual Report of the latter Institute, which has just been published. Some time ago, in Vienna, while working on the influence of light on rickets with Dr. Chick, Miss Margaret Hume made the observation that ten minutes' daily exposure to ultra-violet light enabled rats to grow normally for some two months when deprived of fatty food—i.e., of the so-called Vitamin A.

Miss Hume subsequently made what is described as the "rather astounding" discovery that it is not necessary that the rays of the ultra-violet light should fall directly on the rats. If empty jars were irradiated and the rats introduced to them immediately afterwards the same beneficial effect upon growth was secured. In other words, the air in the jars derived from the rays some quality which it gave out later on to the rats, enabling them to remain healthy and to grow. This observation obviously required careful confirmation, and new experiments were devised to test its accuracy in the most thorough manner. They have been completed and show that the discovery is a genuine one. The rays do indeed confer this power on the air through which they "shine." The report states:—

"No interpretation is at all forthcoming at present. It is being sought after, for it may be surmised that herein may lie the secret of those subtle changes in climate to which mankind and certain individuals in particular are susceptible." Another interesting feature of the report deals with the effect on the milk of keeping a cow in darkness. This work has an important bearing on the dairy industry, for dark byres are by no means uncommon.

NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S

**'N. J. CLUB'
SCOTCH**The "Peg"
pre-eminent
since
1745OBTAINABLE FROM
LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.
AND ALL WINE MERCHANTS

This pure old Whisky has had, since 1745, a great reputation amongst connoisseurs for its mellow flavour, and still maintains a world-wide identical quality.

FOR HEADACHESCONSTIPATION.
FLATULENCE.
BILIOUSNESS.**INDIGESTION**

and similar troubles—all caused by some derangement of the stomach, liver or bowels—you need the world-famous stomach and liver tonic—Mother Seigel's Syrup. You need its help to banish your ailments, and to prevent their return. If you suffer from digestive disorders, put the Syrup to the test to-day, and prove its worth from your own personal experience.

The medicinal extracts contained in Mother Seigel's Syrup have, in combination, a remarkably beneficial effect upon the digestive organs, toning and strengthening the stomach and gently stimulating the liver and bowels to natural working order, and thereby giving you the power to relish and digest your food without fear of pains and discomfort to follow. If you suffer

**TAKE THE STOMACH & LIVER TONIC—MOTHER
SEIGEL'S SYRUP***Sold also in Tablet form***NATURAL MINERAL WATER
FRENCH GOVERNMENT'S Springs****VICHY CELESTINS***In bottles, half and splits*

Gout, Diabetes, Rheumatism, Gravel, Arthritis

VICHY GRANDE-GRILLE For Liver trouble
and Biliousness.
VICHY HOPITAL For Indigestion.*Refuse substitutes. — Mention name of Spring required.***COLGATE'S**Cleans teeth
the
right way**COLGATE'S
RIBBON DENTAL CREAM**

Agents:—HONGKONG TRADING CO., LTD.

WEDDINGS IN FICTION.[By "PENGUIN" IN THE LONDON
"OBSERVER."]

When I say that these notes were written on the day of the Royal wedding, you will, I hope, agree that marriages in fiction were my only possible subject. And, to plunge in *medias res*, the oddest marriage I know, either in or out of fiction, is the one that astonished Pip so much, in "Great Expectations."

We went towards Camberwell Green, and when we were thereabouts, Wemmick, said suddenly: "Hallo! Here's a church!"

There was nothing very surprising in that; but again I was rather surprised when he said, as if he were animated by a brilliant idea: "Let's go in!"

We went in, Wemmick leaving his fishing rod in the porch, and looked all round. "Hallo!" said Wemmick. "Here! Miss Skiffins! Let's have a wedding."

I acted in the capacity of baker, or best-man, to the bridegroom, while a little limp pew-opener in a soft bonnet like a baby's, made a feint of being the bosom friend of Miss Skiffins. The responsibility of giving the lady away devolved upon the Angel, which led to the clergyman's being unintentionally scandalised, and it happened that, when he said, "Who giveth this woman to be married to this man?" the old gentleman, not in the least knowing what point in the ceremony we had arrived at, stood most amiably leaning at the ten commandments. Upon which, the clergyman said again, "Who giveth this woman to be married to this man?" The old gentleman, being still in a state of most estimable unconsciousness, the bridegroom cried out in his accustomed voice, "Now, aged P, you know, who giveth?" To which the aged replied with great briskness, before saying that he gave, "All right, John, all right, my boy!" And the clergyman came to so gloomy a pause upon it, that I had doubts for the moment whether we should get completely married that day.

At an earlier wedding in fiction the clergyman was still more perturbed by the behaviour of the contracting parties. The Vicar of Wakefield had to reprove the levity of his son and daughter on the day they were both married, for, as he says, "as they were now preparing for a very solemn ceremony, their laughter entirely displeased me." Nor was that the only cause he had for displeasure.

In church a new dilemma arose, which promised no easy solution. This was, which couple should be married first, my son's bride warmly insisted that Lady Thornhill (that was to be) should take the lead; but this the other refused with equal ardour, protesting she would not be guilty of such rudeness for the world. The argument was supported for some time between both with equal distaste and good-breeding. But as I stood all this time with my book ready, I was at last quite tired of the contest, and shutting it, "I perceive," cried I, "that none of you have a mind to be married, and think we had as good go back again, for I suppose there will be no business done here to-day." This at once reduced them to reason. The harvest and his lady were first married and then my son and his lovely partner.

Tom Jones's marriage was a private affair, because of his Sophia's determination to keep it as secret as possible, and of the actual ceremony we are only told that "she had that morning given her hand to Jones in the chapel at Doctors' Commons, where Mr. Allworthy, Mr. Western, and Mrs. Miller were the only persons present." We know a little more about Hester's marriage to Narcissa. "I received this inestimable gift of Providence as became me," that rather questionable hero informs us, "and in a single time the clergyman did his office, my uncle, at his own earnest request, being the part of a father to my dear Narcissa, who trembled very much, and had scarce sufficient spirits to support her under this great change of situation." I cannot remember if Richardson's Pamela trembled also on a similar occasion, but nobody can doubt that Sir Charles Grandison's manner was faultless when he raised Miss Byron to the rank of Lady Grandison. Unfortunately all we told of the ceremony is that "crowds of people lined the way in our return from church as well as in our way to it; and blessings were pronounced upon the happy pair by hundreds at their alighting at Selby House."

To write about marriages in fiction and not to mention Meredith's "The Amazing Marriage" would, as Euclid is so fond of saying, be absurd. Lord Fleetwood and Cornelia June were, as you will remember, married at Corridge village church, Admiral Baldwin being absent because "gout, the fiercest he had ever known, chained him to his bed." His housekeeper, Mrs. Carthew, reported that nothing untoward had marred the ceremony.

"All passed off correctly," Mrs. Carthew said. "The response of the bride and bridegroom were particularly articulate."

She took occasion to praise the Earl of Fleetwood's "regimentally provident consideration for his bride, inasmuch as he had packed a lamp in his vehicle," which was a four-in-hand, driven by himself.

Admiral Baldwin's "bride inside" "His lordship was a rather low beaver and buttoned white overcoat, not out of harmony with the bride's plain travelling dress."

He was informed: "The Countess of Fleetwood sat on the box on the left of my lord." She had made no mention of the absence of bridesmaids.

"She appeared too profoundly happy to meditate an instant upon deficiencies."

"How did the bridegroom behave?"

He is not, or was not, voluntarily a talker.

"Blue coat, brass buttons, hot-house flower! Old style or new?"

Several other marriages in fiction ought to be mentioned—Mr. Dombey's to Edith Skewton, for example, with Major Bagstock, "wearing a whole geranium in his buttonhole" as Mr. Dombey's best man, and Cousin Fennix giving away the bride. "Confound it," Cousin Fennix says, "when we do get a rich city fellow into the family let us show him some attention; let us do something for him." "I give this woman to be married to this man," said Cousin Fennix, therefore, Cousin Fennix, meaning to go in a straight line, but turning off sideways because of his wilful legs, gives the wrong woman to be married to this man, at first—to wit, a bridesmaid of some condition, distinctly connected with the family, and ten years Mrs. Skewton's junior.

*(Continued at foot of next column.)***CUTICURA HEALS
ITCHY PIMPLES**All Over Body, Arms and
Limbs. Could Get No Sleep.

"My trouble began with itching and I could get no sleep for two months. Then pimples came all over my body, arms and limbs. They were of a dry nature and I had to continually scratch day and night till they bled."

"Then I used Cuticura Soap and Ointment and now I can sleep and I am free from itching, pain and eruptions. I am healed." (Signed) Mrs. M. Robinson, 54, Warren St., Tottenham Court Rd., London, Eng.

With an apparent tendency to skin troubles you should use these fragrant emollients for toilet purposes. Soap to cleanse, Ointment to heal.

See Is. Ointment 1s. 3d. and 2s. 6d. Sold throughout the Empire. For Sale: 41, Chancery Lane, W.C. 2. Also found at all chemists. Cuticura Soap has no equal in the world.

22-22

**You'll Find Them
Most Comfortable**That is one of the five reasons
why**PARIS
GARTERS**

are generally preferred by discriminating men as they are tailored to fit the leg and are made with due regard to the muscles, nerves and blood vessels they are worn over, and are, therefore, always comfortable. Yet they hold up the hose securely and dependably, giving that desirable wrinkleless ankle that particular men insist upon. There are four other equally good reasons why you should be sure that it is Paris Garters you get from your haberdasher. If you are careless and accept a substitute you cannot expect Paris comfort or Paris efficiency. Insist on getting the genuine.

A. STEIN & COMPANY

Makers—Chicago, U. S. A.

Distributors:

Muller & Phipps (Asia), Ltd.

Hong Kong



Gwendolene Harleth's marriage to Grandcourt in "Daniel Deronda" is another that has been described fairly fully, but I pass over these and many others in order to find room for an account of how, in "Franklin Parsonage," Griselda Grantly became Marchioness of Harlethop.

The ceremony was performed by the archdeacon, without assistance, although the dean, and the precentor, and two other clergymen, were at the ceremony. Griselda's propriety of conduct was quite equal to that of Olivia Proudfoot; indeed, nothing could exceed the statesque grace and fine aristocratic bearing with which she carried herself on the occasion. The three or four words which the service required of her, she said with ease and dignity, quipped at her, sobbing nor crying to disturb the work or embarrass her friends, and she signed her name in the church books as "Griselda Grantly" without a tremor and without a regret.

Griselda is not a young woman to win much sympathy; but surely Trollope is rather too hard on her when he tries to make us dislike her even at her wedding.

**More Smiles Now
For women have prettier teeth**

A new way of teeth cleaning has multiplied smiles. Millions of women now use it. It has changed dingy teeth to whiter teeth. Wherever you look now you see pretty teeth which other people envy.

This new method is at your command. Prettier teeth, and easier teeth as well, can be yours.

Combats the film

This new way combats film—that viscous coat you feel. The old ways of brushing never did that effectively.

Film clings to teeth, gets between the teeth and stays. It absorbs stains and, if you leave it, forms the basis of cloudy coats, including tartar. That's why most teeth look dingy.

Film also holds the acid in contact with the teeth to cause decay. Germs breed by millions in it. They, with tartar, are the chief cause of pyorrhea.

Most tooth troubles, which few escape, are now traced to that film.

Two methods found

Dental science, after long research, has found two ways to fight that film. Years of tests have amply proved their efficiency. Now leading dentists everywhere are advising their daily use.

A new-type tooth paste has been created, modern, scientific and correct. The name is Pepsodent. These two film combatants are now embodied in it. It is bringing to countless homes a new dental era.

Two other enemies

Teeth have two other great enemies. One is starch, which gums the teeth, and which may ferment and form acid. The other is moulage acids.

Pepsodent multiplies the starch digestant in the saliva, to better combat those starch deposits. It multiplies the alkalinity of the saliva, to better neutralize mouth acids. Thus it gives manifold power to Nature's great tooth-protecting agents. That's another result of modern dental research.

45 nations use it

Pepsodent now has world-wide use, largely through dental advice. Careful people of some forty-five countries see its benefits today.

Note how clean, the teeth feel after using. Mark the absence of the viscous film. See how teeth whiten as the film-coats disappear.

One week will convince you that you and yours should always use this method.

Pepsodent

The New-Day Dentifrice

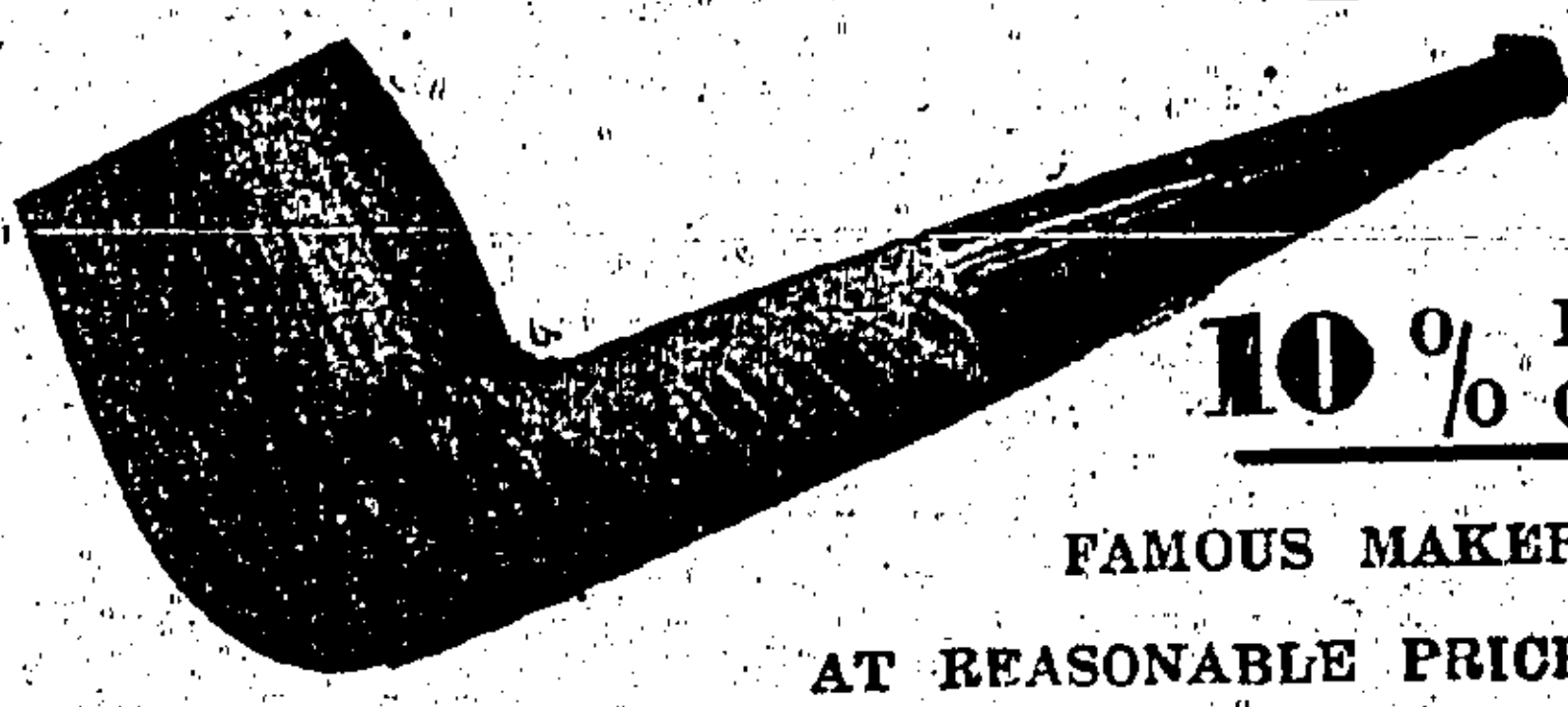
A scientific film combatant, which whitens, cleans and protects the teeth, without the use of harmful grit. Now advised by leading dentists the world over. For sale in two sizes by all druggists.

SOLE AGENTS FOR HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA

KERN & CO.

P. O. BOX 563

HONGKONG

THE House FOR Pipes

"LOEWE" "DUNHILL" "BARLING"
"PARKER" "BRUMFIT" "WEINGOTT"
"BBB OWN MAKE" "ULTIMA THULE" "BARNEYS," etc.

TABAQUERIA FILIPINA,

38, Queen's Road Central.

**The ideal material for Hot climates.
For roofs, partitions & ceilings.**

It is light & strong.
It does not conduct heat.
It is practically indestructible.
It does not rust or corrode.
It is insect & vermin proof.

We carry large stocks and shall be pleased to quote prices and give particulars.

SOLE AGENTS—

DODWELL & CO. LTD.

Telephone C. 1930.

Machinery Dept.

WEATHER REPORT.

28th at 18.40.—Warning to

June 28th at 18.40. -Warning to Hong-kong, Coast Ports, &c.: -Typhoon or typhoon of unknown intensity within 120 miles of Lat. 18 deg. N. Long. 126 deg. E, moving N.W. at 11.30.

June 29th at 11.30. -Warning to Hong-kong, Coast Ports, &c.: -Typhoon of unknown intensity within 60 miles of Lat. 17 deg. N. Long. 121 deg. E, moving W.N.W. at 11.30.

June 30th at 11.35. -Pressure has risen moderately over Lat. 18 deg. N. and 120 deg. E. Formed and is S. coast of China.

Depression is still shown to the north of Haiphong.

At 6 a.m. this morning the typhoon was

about midway between Manila and Aparri,
moving W. or W.N.W.
Hoongkong-rainfall for the 24 hours ending
at 10 a.m., 28th June, 4.00 inch. Total since
January last, 27.39 inches, against an average
of 32.47 inches.
The forecasts for the 24 hours ending at
noon, 3. th June, is as follows:—

DISTRICT	FORECAST
Formosa Channel ...	N.E. winds, fresh.

Hongkong to Gap Rock	Light S.W. winds, freshening from N.E. later, fine at first, cloudy later.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamocks	do.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan	do.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL

REGISTER.			
Hongkong Observatory, June 29th.			
	Previous Day at 3 p.m.	On Date at 6 a.m.	On Date at 3 p.m.
Barometer	29.70	29.68	29.64
Temperature	87	80	88
Humidity	67	83	68
Wind Direction	SW	Calm	W

Forces	B	c	B
Weather	B	c	B
Rain	0.10	0.00	0.00

Highest open-air Temperature on 23th ... 81
 Lowest open-air Temperature on 29th ... 81

VETARZO BLOOD
 MEDICINE. BRAIN AND
 NERVE FOOD.
 Great bottles either "VETARZO" or "Nerve Food."
 Write for samples of these and get them.

HALF A CENTURY REPUTATION.
DR. J. C. LEGER'S PILLS FOR THE
URINARY TRACT.

Force	B	0	B
Weather	—	0	0.00
Rain	—	0.10	0.00

Highest open-air Temperature on 28th — 81°
 Lowest open-air Temperature on 29th — 58°

VETARZO BLOOD PURIFIER
 RAIDS AND
 DESTROYS ALL
 DISEASES
 THAT ENTER EITHER ORALLY OR BY THE SKIN
 VETARZO Cures Rheumatism, Stomach Troubles,
 MALT-A-CENTURY REPUTATION.
DR. LE CLERC'S PILLS FOR THE LIVER
 INDISPENSABLE FOR THOSE OF THE IMPURE
 ORGAN. GRAVEL, RACIUM, GOUT, RHEUMATISM.
 PRICE 25c. Sealing Capsules of Pure Free
 DR. LE CLERC Med. Co. (Inventors) N.Y. & London

CANADIAN

Number of hauls	<i>P. setiferus</i> (%)	<i>P. setiferus</i> + <i>P. setiferus</i> + <i>P. setiferus</i> (%)	<i>P. setiferus</i> + <i>P. setiferus</i> + <i>P. setiferus</i> (%)
1	10	5	2
2	35	10	3
3	65	15	4
4	85	20	5
5	95	25	6
6	98	30	7
7	99	35	8
8	100	40	9
9	100	45	10
10	100	50	10

CANADIAN

CANADIAN

HOME V

Hongkong

via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe.

From
Singapore



CANADIAN

HOME V

Hongkong

via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe.

	From Hongkong	To
Empress Asia	July 12	July 26
Empress Canada	Aug. 28	Aug. 11
Empress Russia	Aug. 9	Aug. 23
Empress Australia	Aug. 24	Sept. 7
Empress Asia	Sept. 6	Sept. 20
Empress Canada	Sept. 22	Oct. 6
Empress Russia	Oct. 4	Oct. 18

Other Atlantic Sailings



CANADIAN

HOME VOYAGES

to Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe.


	From Hankow	Via
Empress Asia	July 12	July 22
Empress Canada	July 28	Aug. 7
Empress Russia	Aug. 9	Aug. 19
Empress Australia	Aug. 24	Sept. 3
Empress Asia	Sept. 6	Sept. 16
Empress Canada	Sept. 22	Oct. 1
Empress Russia	Oct. 4	Oct. 14

Other Atlantic Sailings
 Southampton, Glasgow,
 Allotment of Cabins on Atlantic
 Early in the Season

Three Trans-Atlantic
 Standard Sleeping Cars

Canadian Pacific Hotels at Vancouver,
 Winnipeg,

CANADIAN PACIFIC



CANADIAN

HOME V

to Hongkong
via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe.

	From Hankow	Val.
Empress Asia	July 12	Aug.
Empress Canada	July 28	Aug.
Empress Russia	Aug. 9	Aug.
Empress Australia	Aug. 24	Sept.
Empress Asia	Sept. 6	Sept.
Empress Canada	Sept. 22	Oct.
Empress Russia	Oct. 4	Oct.


Other Atlantic Sailings
Southampton, Glasgow,
Allotment of Cabins on Atlantic
Early in

Three Trans-
Standard Sleeping Cars

Canadian Pacific Hotels at
Winnipeg,

"CANADIAN PA

Passenger Department:
Freight and Express:



CANADIAN

HOME V

to Hongkong
via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe.

	From Hankow	Via
Empress Asia	July 12	July
Empress Canada	July 28	Aug.
Empress Russia	Aug. 9	Aug.
Empress Australia	Aug. 24	Sep.
Empress Asia	Sept. 6	Sep.
Empress Canada	Sept. 22	Oct.
Empress Russia	Oct. 4	Oct.

Other Atlantic Sailings
Southampton, Glasgow,
Allotment of Cabins on Atlantic
Early

Three Trans-
Standard Sleeping Car

Canadian Pacific Hotels at Victo-
Winnipeg.

"CANADIAN PA

Passenger Department
Freight and Express:



CANADIAN

HOME V

Hongkong
via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe.

	From Hankow	To
Empress Asia	July 12	July
Empress Canada	July 28	August
Empress Russia	Aug. 9	August
Empress Australia	Aug. 24	September
Empress Asia	Sept. 6	September
Empress Canada	Sept. 22	October
Empress Russia	Oct. 4	October

Other Atlantic Sailings
Southampton, Glasgow,
Allotment of Cabins on Atlantic
Early in the season.

Three Trans-Atlantic
Standard Sleeping Cabins.

Canadian Pacific Hotels at Vancouver,
Winnipeg, and Montreal.

"CANADIAN PACIFIC"

Passenger Department:
Freight and Express:

Yamashita Steamship Co.

Steamship Owners, Ship
Coalmine Owners, General
Agents.

REGULAR FREIGHT

CANADIAN		
HOMES		
Hongkong Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe.		
	From Hankow	Via
Empress Asia	July 12	July 28
Empress Canada	July 28	Aug. 11
Empress Russia	Aug. 9	Aug. 22
Empress Australia	Aug. 24	Sep. 6
Empress Asia	Sep. 6	Sep. 19
Empress Canada	Sep. 22	Oct. 5
Empress Russia	Oct. 4	Oct. 17
Other Atlantic Sailings Southampton, Glasgow, Allotment of Cabins on Atlantic Early rates.		
Three Transatlantic Standard Sleeping Cabin.		
Canadian Pacific Hotels at Vancouver, Winnipeg,		
"CANADIAN PACIFIC"		
Passenger Department: Freight and Express:		



Yamashita Steamship Line

Steamship Owners, Ship
Coalmine Owners. General Agents.


REGULAR FREIGHT SERVICE

KEELUNG; HONGKONG; SHANGHAI

For HAIPHONG via

For KEELUNG via

For further particulars apply to the Agent.



CANADIAN

HOME VOYAGES

to Hongkong
via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe.

	From Hongkong	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
Empress Asia	July 12	July 28	Aug. 9	Aug. 24	Sept. 6
Empress Canada	July 28	Aug. 9	Aug. 24	Sept. 6	Sept. 22
Empress Russia	Aug. 9	Aug. 24	Sept. 6	Sept. 22	Oct. 4


Other Atlantic Sailings
Southampton, Glasgow,
Allotment of Cabins on Atlantic
Early view.

Three Trans-Atlantic
Standard Sleeping Cars

Canadian Pacific Hotels at Victoria
Winnipeg.

"CANADIAN PACIFIC"

Passenger Department:
Freight and Express:



Yamashita Steamship

Steamship Owners, Ship
Coalmine Owners, General

REGULAR FREIGHT

KEELUNG, HONGKONG
SAMSUNG

For HAIPHONG via

For KEELUNG via

For further particulars

Branch Office
No. 17, Bonham Strand, West
Tel. Central No. 185.

WEATHER REPORT.

18th at 1840.—Warning to Hong.

28th at 18.40.—Warning to

18th at 1840.—Warning to Hong.

18th at 1840.—Warning to Hong.

18th at 1840.—Warning to Hong.

18th at 1840.—Warning to Hong.

28th at 18.40.—Warning to

18th at 1840.—Warning to Hong.

18th at 1840.—Warning to Hong.

18th at 1840.—Warning to Hong.

18th at 1840.—Warning to Hong.

18th at 1840.—Warning to Hong.

18th at 1840.—Warning to Hong.

18th at 1840.—Warning to Hong.

18th at 1840.—Warning to Hong.

18th at 1840.—Warning to Hong.

18th at 1840.—Warning to Hong.

18th at 1840.—Warning to Hong.

18th at 1840.—Warning to Hong.

18th at 1840.—Warning to Hong.

18th at 1840.—Warning to Hong.

18th at 1840.—Warning to Hong.

18th at 1840.—Warning to Hong.

18th at 1840.—Warning to Hong.

"ELLERMAN LINE"

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT SERVICE.

OUTWARDS.

S.S. "CITY OF BOSTON" ... 23rd July ... Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.

HOMEWARDS.

S.S. "CITY OF CORINTH" ... 30th June ... Marseilles, London, Antwerp & Hamburg.
S.S. "CITY OF MANCHESTER" ... 17th July ... do.

PASSAGE RATES TO LONDON.

A "Class Steamers ... 1st Class £92.—2nd Class £62.
B "Class Steamers ... 1st Class £84.—2nd Class £56.
C "Class Steamers ... 1st Class £56.

S.S. "C" Class Steamers complete those of the "C" type which have accommodation for a few passengers, but do not carry Doctor or Stewardess.

Subject to change without notice.

For further particulars apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LTD.
(Tel. Central 7501)

HOLYOAK, MASSEY & CO., LTD., CANTON.

BOSTON AND NEW YORK

Joint Service of the

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

OCEAN S.S. CO., LTD. AND CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO., LTD.

AND

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

Sailings from Hongkong.

S.S. "DIOMED" ... via Suez Canal ... 5th July.
S.S. "TELEMACHUS" ... via Suez Canal ... 15th July.
S.S. "LANGTON HALL" ... via Suez Canal ... 25th July.
S.S. "CITY OF MADRAS" ... via Suez Canal ... 5th August.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.

Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE OR THE BANK LINE, LTD., HONGKONG.

HONGKONG AND CANTON. HOLYOAK, MASSEY & CO., LTD., CANTON.

M. MESSAGERIES MARITIMES M.

SERVICES CONTRACTUELS

Mail Steamers.	Next Sailings from Marseilles.	Pos. Arr. at Hong Kong and Japan.	Probable Sailings from Hong Kong for Marseilles.
OHILI	8th July
ORTHOS	15th July
ANGKOR	22nd July
CHAMBER	29th July
PAUL LECAT	5th Aug.
ANDRE LEBON	12th Sept.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY TO MARSEILLES.

(Including Table Wine and Free Doctor's Attendance).
A CLASS (1st Class) ... 2nd Class ...
B CLASS (1st Class) ... 2nd Class ...
Through Tickets to London and Landing Towns of Europe.
Accommodation reserved in the Trains at Marseilles.
LIGNE COMMERCIALES (Cargo Boats).

S.S. "LE DE MISSISSY" loading for HAVRE, ANTWERP & DUNKIRK, about mid. July.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.,

Telephone: Central 740. 3, Queen's Building.
2, CONSIGNATION—TRANSIT—REPRESENTATION.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers (having good accommodation for First-Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms, saloons and excellent cuisine).

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCROW

AND RETURN

(Occupying 9 or 10 Days)

HAIFONG ... Capt. E. Walker ... Tuesday, 3rd July, at 1 p.m.
HAIKONG ... Capt. J. B. Thomson ... Friday, 6th July, at 1 p.m.
HAIKONG ... Capt. W. C. Farnmore ... Tuesday, 10th July, at 1 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Make Pier).

For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS LARPAIK & CO.,
(General Managers.)

JAPAN COAL

AND

GENERAL IMPORTS & EXPORTS

AGENTS FOR—

THE MITSUBISHI MARINE & FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
THE OSAKA MARINE & FIRE INSURANCE CO.

MITSUBISHI SHOJI KAISHA

(MITSUBISHI TRADING CO., LTD.)

HEAD OFFICE—TOKYO

No. 14, PEDDER ST., HONGKONG

**P. & O., British India
Apcar and
Eastern & Australian
Lines**

(COMPANIES incorporated in ENGLAND)

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, ORIENT, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES,
MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALIA, INCLUDING
NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA,
EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY
DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
(Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

S.S.	Tonnage	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"SIOLIA"	5,813	30th June, 4 p.m.	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay
"MAIWA"	10,341	11th July	B'way, Mar. Gib., Udon & Antwerp
"NACPORE"	5,283	14th July	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay
"KIDDERPORE"	5,283	18th July	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay
"DYANHA"	5,094	23rd July	Mar. Gib., London & Antwerp
"KIDDERPORE"	5,094	28th July	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay
"KHIVA"	5,017	1st Aug.	B'way, Mar. Gib., Udon & Antwerp
"KASHMIR"	5,841	2nd Aug.	Mar. Gib., London & Antwerp
"SIOLIA"	5,813	26th Aug.	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay
"MACDONALDIA"	10,513	7th Sept.	B'way, Mar. Gib., Udon & Antwerp
"DONGOLA"	5,056	21st Sept.	Mar. Gib., London & Antwerp
"MANTUA"	10,502	5th Oct.	B'way, Mar. Gib., Udon & Antwerp
"KARMALA"	5,098	19th Oct.	Mar. Gib., London & Antwerp

BRITISH INDIA - APCAR. SAILINGS

S.S. "TAKADA" ... 5,949 ... 3rd July ... Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.
S.S. "TANDA" ... 5,958 ... 10th July ... Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

S.S. "ARAFURA" ... 5,000 ... 7th July ... (Manila, Sandakan, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne).

Present connections from Australia with the following—
The Union S.S. Co.'s Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver, The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Suez Canal (San Francisco, etc.)
The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via the Cape
The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

SAILING TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

S.S. "KHIVA" ... 5,017 ... 2nd July, D.L. ... Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
S.S. "TORILLA" ... 5,205 ... 3rd July, D.L. ... Japan via Amoy
S.S. "ST. ALVANS" ... 4,500 ... 10th July ... Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
S.S. "KASHMIR" ... 5,841 ... 14th July ... Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & YokohamaAll dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.
WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.
Passengers for Rangoon must defray their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while waiting the on carrying steamer.
First Cabin Passengers may travel by B.I.S.N. Company's Steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
Parcels weighing not more than 25 lb. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to noon on the day previous to sailing.
For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight Handbooks, etc., apply to—

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.

22, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG. Agents.

PRINCE LINE FAR EAST SERVICE

Regular Sailings to Boston and/or New York by fast freight steamers.

For BOSTON

and
NEW YORK

S.S. "GOTHIC PRINCE" ... on or about 22nd July.

For Freight and full particulars apply to—

FURNESS (FAR EAST) LIMITED,

Telephone: Central 5165 (Incorporated in Great Britain)
Telegrams (Furness) St. George's Building. [21]

O. S. K.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION
LONDON, HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM & ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore, Colombo, Suez and Port Said.S.S. "ALBA MARU" ... Saturday, 14th July ... Singapore, Colombo, Suez and Port Said.
S.S. "RIO DE JANEIRO" ... Saturday, 14th July ... Singapore, Colombo, Suez and Port Said.
S.S. "BOMBAY" ... Monday, 9th July ... Bombay—fortnightly service via Singapore and Colombo.S.S. "BURMA MARU" ... Friday, 6th July ... Friday, 6th July
S.S. "BORNEO MARU" ... Sunday, 8th July ... Sunday, 8th July
S.S. "SAIGON, BANGKOK, SINGAPORE & DELI" ... Regular monthly Passenger Service.S.S. "HUSHO MARU" ... Monday, 2nd July
S.S. "CALCUTTA" ... Monthly Service via Singapore and Rangoon.
S.S. "MALAY MARU" ... Saturday, 7th July ... Saturday, 7th JulyS.S. "VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TADOMA & VANCOUVER" ... via Shanghai and Japan Ports—taking cargo to OVERLAND PORTS U.S.A. & CANADA—Passenger Service.
S.S. "ARIZONA MARU" ... Saturday, 14th July ... Saturday, 14th JulyS.S. "NEW YORK, PANAMA" ... Regular monthly service via Japan Ports San Francisco—Panama and Colon Ports.
S.S. "HAMBURG MARU" ... Tuesday, 10th July ... Tuesday, 10th July
S.S. "JAPAN PORTS" ... Sunday, 22nd July ... Sunday, 22nd JulyS.S. "KEELUNG, SWATOW & AMOY" ... These 3 ports have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class passengers.
S.S. "AMAKURA MARU" ... Sunday, 1st July ... Sunday, 1st July
S.S. "KALJO MARU" ... Sunday, 8th July ... Sunday, 8th JulyS.S. "TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY" ... Thursday, 5th July
S.S. "TAKAO DIRECT" ... Monday, 16th July
S.S. "KIRISHI MARU" ... Monday, 16th JulyFor further particulars please apply to
K. BHIMA, Manager.**C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.**

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS.

Port	Steamer	Date of Departure
SHANGHAI	"KANCHOW"	On 30th June, 4 p.m.
BANGKOK	"CHENAN"	On 1st July, D.L.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"TWEYANG"	On 1st July, 4 p.m.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"YINGCHOW"	On 1st July, 4 p.m.
AMOY & SHANGHAI	"HANYANG"	On 3rd July, D.L.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"KWANGTUNG"	On 3rd July, Noon
SWATOW & AMOY	"KAYING"	On 3rd July, 4 p.m.
MANILA	"TAMING"	On 3rd July, 4 p.m.
CHEFOO & NEWCHOWANG	"PAOTING"	On 4th July, D.L.
SHANGHAI	"NEUCHANG"	On 4th July, D.L.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"KURICHOW"	On 4th July, Noon

Excellent Saloon accommodation amidships, with Electric Fans fitted. Regular Schedule service four times weekly between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong Sundays (extending to Pukow), Tuesdays and Saturdays (extending to Tsingtao), and Thursdays (via Amoy). Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and North China ports. Passengers for Shanghai do not require to tranship at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE—Regular weekly service leaving Hongkong Tuesdays to and from Bangkok via Swatow maintained by new "K" class steamers, attractively fitted for passengers, with double and single-berth cabins.

For Freight or Passage apply to—
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE
(JOHN SWIRE & SONS, LTD.)
Agents
21, COO & BAP LANE CAN BE INSURED AT THE OFFICE OF BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE (JOHN SWIRE & SONS, LTD.)

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE

(HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS)

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Steamer	Arr. Hongkong from Australia	Leave Hongkong for Manila, Sandakan, & Amoy Ports

This Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice Fresh Provisions, etc., and has superior accommodation Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-Rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares, Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand & Tasmanian Ports.

For freight and passage apply to—
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE
(JOHN SWIRE & SONS, LTD.) Agents
Telephone Central No. 38.

STRUTHERS & BARRY

OPERATING U.S. GOVERNMENT SHIPS.

EXPRESS FREIGHT SERVICE.

TO LOS ANGELES AND SAN FRANCISCO

FROM HONGKONG BY DIRECT ROUTE.

S.S. "Cadaretta" ... Due Hongkong in port ...
U.S.S. "West Ivan" ... Leave Hongkong 30th June ...
U.S.S. "West Ivan" ... Leave Hongkong 16th July ...
U.S.S. "West Ivan" ... Leave Hongkong 16th July ...

CARGO ACCEPTED FOR TRANSHIPMENT AT SAN FRANCISCO TO WEEKLY SAILINGS FOR ATLANTIC SEABOARD PORTS THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED TO U.S. AND CANADIAN OVERLAND POINTS.

TO MANILA, CEBU, ILOILO AND ZAMBOANGA.

U.S.S. "West Sequana" ... Due Hongkong 3rd July ...
U.S.S. "West Sequana" ... Leave Hongkong 5th July ...

TO MANILA AND SINGAPORE.

U.S.S. "West Prospect" ... Due Hongkong 16th July ...
U.S.S. "West Prospect" ... Leave Hongkong 16th July ...

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED TO ALL PORTS NOT SERVED.

For Full Information Apply to

STRUTHERS AND BARRY.

A. EVERETT, General Agent for
JAPAN-CHINA-PHILIPPINES
INDO-CHINA-STRAITS & JAVA.
1st Floor, Queen's Building, Phone Central No. 3008.
U. P. BRADFORD, Res. Agent.

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED

REGULAR SAILINGS TO NEW YORK & BOSTON
For NEW YORK & BOSTON via SUEZS.S. "WRAY CASTLE" ... sailing on or about 10th July ...
S.S. "EGREMONT CASTLE" ... sailing on or about 7th August ...
S.S. "BOWEN CASTLE" ... sailing on or about 7th Sept.

LLOYD TRIESTINO.

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR LEVANT, BLACK SEA & DANUBE PORTS.
FUMME having been re-opened for traffic cargo is also accepted for this port on through Bills of Lading.VESSELS HAVE ACCOMMODATION FOR SALOON PASSENGERS.
REDUCED FARE FROM HONGKONG TO ITALIAN PORTS E.C.B.

FOR BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE

S.S. "FIUME" ... sailing on or about 3rd July ...
S.S. "DUCHESSA D'ASTA" ... sailing beginning of August ...
S.S. "TRIESTE" ... sailing on or about end of Aug. ...
S.S. "ROSANDRA" ... sailing on or about end of Sept.

FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KUBE

S.S. "DUCHESSA D'ASTA" ... sailing on or about 5th July ...
S.S. "TRIESTE" ... sailing on or about 2nd August ...
S.S. "ROSANDRA" ... sailing on or about 2nd Sept.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

From CALCUTTA and COLOMBO to SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.
S.S. "UMZUMBI" ... sailing on or about 25th July ...
Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to—
DODWELL & CO., LIMITED
Agents.

